

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 128

## COLONEL HARVEY SHARPLY ASSAILED ON SENATE FLOOR

Mr. Harrison of Mississippi Declares Administration Made Grievous Mistake in Sending Him to Court of St. James'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Col. George Harvey, recently appointed and confirmed American Ambassador to the Court of St. James', was vigorously attacked on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who, in a philippic seldom equaled for vigor and outspokenness, charged that the Harding Administration had made a "grievous mistake" in sending Colonel Harvey to Great Britain at such a critical period in international relations.

Seldom, if ever, has a duly accredited representative of the United States come in for such a castigation and arraignment as that delivered by Senator Harrison against the selection of President Harding for the post of Ambassador to Great Britain. The Mississippiian spoke to crowded galleries and to a comparatively full chamber. In an address which extended over two hours Mr. Harrison equaled Colonel Harvey himself in vigor of denunciation.

### Tradition Said to Be Broken

"Vindictive, self-anointed, intolerant political accident," without any record for keeping faith or allegiance in his political affiliations, was Senator Harrison's characterization of the Republican appointee. The selection, he said, was doubly dangerous at the present juncture in American foreign relations. He read the list of former American ambassadors to Great Britain and declared that the tradition of "polished gentlemen and distinguished statesmen" had been broken by the appointment of Mr. Harvey.

Great Britain, said Senator Harrison, may keep silent, but the British Government and British people could hardly extend a warm welcome to the man who had so often before, during the war and since the war, attacked British policies and the British Government. The appointee, the Mississippiian declared, is a man whose intellectual gifts have been used to promote whatever cause appealed to him for the moment.

"Colonel Harvey," said Senator Harrison, "is a writer of the most cunning and dangerous species as well as a great master in the art of fomenting trouble and aggravating delicate situations." "Lloyd George," Senator Harrison continued, "is today the towering figure in the affairs of Great Britain. It has been his tact, his power and ability that have held his people together and forced the policies that he advocated through the Parliament of that country. Is there any Senator here or any person of ordinary common sense in this country who believes that one who has spoken in the intolerant spirit that George Harvey has manifested in his writings about Lloyd George and the policies of Great Britain, before, during and since the war, should be sent as our representative to that country?"

### Senator Lodge Replies

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, replied to the attack. The majority leader characterized the attack of Senator Harrison as "a sorry piece of personal or political hatred to injure the new Ambassador." He justified Colonel Harvey's bitter attitude toward President Wilson on the ground that he was "pushed out by the former President with a coolness and ingratitude which I think was never equalled." He mentioned William Jennings Bryan and Robert Lansing as also typical examples of the vindictiveness of President Wilson.

Senator Harrison's philippic was in part as follows:

"Colonel Harvey is a remarkable man, in that his whole life has been one of inconsistency and vacillation. He never remains true to any purpose, loyal to any friend, or steadfast to any conviction. He is wedded to no principle and bound to no conscience. "As a creator of prejudice and a stirrer of strife he has no equal. He is a vindictive, self-anointed, intolerant, political accident. There is not a renowned statesman of this generation who has not been praised and abused, glorified and maligned, elevated and debased, eulogized and cursed, at one time or another by George Harvey—the violence and mildness of his expression being controlled by the exigencies of the moment and his temperamental condition. There never was such a unsuited and unfit individual in all the history of mankind by training, temperament and environment to take up the important duties of our representative at London as Colonel Harvey."

"In ordinary times, when the countries of the world were not entangled by delicate international complications, the appointment of Ambassador to this high diplomatic post would be a matter of great concern, not only to the American people, but to the

peoples of the world. It is natural therefore to suppose a greater exercise of prudence, a more careful discretion, a more painstaking consideration of such an appointment at this time, when our diplomatic relations are most strained, the whole international structure of the world is being adjusted, and in international affairs we are being looked upon with suspicion.

### Attacks on British Premier

"Colonel Harvey has made himself offensive, or he will become offensive to the people of Great Britain, as soon as they have been informed of his constant opposition and his injudicious expressions touching some of the policies of Great Britain and the character of Great Britain's leaders. Some of you may think that he won popular favor in Great Britain through the strong terms that he employed in his writings against certain elements of the Irish people. I assure you, however, that the great number of the people of Great Britain are familiar with like assaults that he has made against the character and policies of the British Premier. Is there anyone who could believe that the British Premier could ever welcome this representative of America into his confidence? Do you for a moment believe that a happy reception could be tendered him by the British Government? Is it not reasonable to suppose that in view of these strictures in the utterances of this man that they will look upon it more as an insult than an olive branch of friendship and good will? Under what reasoning can one imagine that this individual can exert any influence and win any favor in that country?"

### Senator Lodge's Speech

Senator Lodge, in defending Colonel Harvey, said in part: "I wonder what good purpose is to be served by this address. Mr. Harvey has been appointed as Ambassador to Great Britain and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. I certainly hold no brief for Mr. Harvey. I never met him but once and I was then impressed by the fact that he is possessed of one of the great intellects of this country."

"I think no man can justly challenge his patriotism, and in the combination of intellect and patriotism you come very nearly having what is necessary to make a good representative of this government at the Court of St. James."

"I have not always agreed with Mr. Harvey, nor have I always agreed with President Wilson in things they have said. I am seldom able to agree with a rock-ribbed Republican when he discusses politics. But I recognize that he is a man of great political parties, and I recognize the right of the Republican President to appoint members of his party to represent this government in the various courts of the nations of the world."

### Alleged Reason for Attack

"I think any other policy would be a mistake, and when President Harding appointed Colonel Harvey as Ambassador to Great Britain he was clearly within his rights. I watched closely the portions of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi to discover, if I could, why he made it, and I think that I discovered that purpose in the closing sentences he uttered. He declared, in substance, that our Minister to Great Britain, so that he would be received with cordiality and good will, and so that his influence with that government would not be interfered with."

"I suppose that the Senator made this speech today so that when Colonel Harvey reaches the Court of St. James he may be in possession of this senatorial endorsement—that it was made for the purpose of introducing Colonel Harvey in a happy way to the people of Great Britain, so that he might have influence with them, such as a representative of this government should have."

## LABOR OPPOSITION TO ALLIED SCHEME

Plans for Securing Reparations Declared Capitalistic by Speakers at International Transport Workers Congress in Geneva

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday).—The war still throws its shadow over every international congress, and though the present meeting of the International Transport Workers Congress has avoided old recriminations, a resolution protesting against destruction of machinery and material under the peace treaty gave rise to a certain amount of friction between the German and French delegates.

The resolution, which was put forward by the executive, was supported by A. Forstner of the Austrian Road Transport Workers, who said that the destruction of aeroplanes, Diesel motors and machines affected the working class, and went on to ask how reparations were possible. Coal deliveries from Germany affected the German workers. He proposed a workers' inquiry on the matter.

H. Guinchard of the French Vehicle Workers said he feared the decisions of the capitalist governments for May 1 would lead to a conflict. Mr. Schumann, of the German Transport Workers, said that since the matter came under discussion, he would recall that Germany had long since made explicit offers of collaboration for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, which the capitalist governments of the entente had rejected.

The president, Mr. Bidegaray, of France, intervened and recalled the plan elaborated at the Amsterdam trade union congress, but Mr. Schumann persisted that behind the French Government's capitalist wirepullers were seeking personal profit. At length, after a Belgian delegate had appealed for an international, instead of a national viewpoint, an agreement was reached on the motion asking organizations concerned to do all they could with their governments to secure the application of the Amsterdam plan.

It was reported that 26 organizations were represented at the congress, with 2,500,000 members. A resolution in favor of universal free trade, proposed by Ernest Bevin on behalf of the British Transport Workers, was agreed unanimously almost without discussion.

### VOTING AT BEWLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BEWLEY, England (Thursday).—The percentage of electors polling at the recent by-election here, which was won by the Coalition Unionist, was 65 per cent, which was higher than had been expected, as Henry Mills stood as Labor candidate, but was not recognized by the party. His candidature from the start was farcical, ending in his forfeiture of his deposit money. Mr. Mills opposed Lord Henry Bentinck as independent in 1918 in South Nottingham, polling only 3738 votes. He professes republican ideals and an admiration for the Russian Soviet system. On this account Stanley Baldwin's large majority should not be taken as reflecting public opinion toward the official Labor Party.

### TARIFF BILL EXPECTED MONDAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hollis Pense (R.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced yesterday that the emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill probably would not be reported to the Senate before Monday. He said it would be passed within a week.

## NEWS SUMMARY

With noteworthy brevity and dispatch, a request has been made by the German Government and refused by the United States Government that President Harding undertake mediation of the reparations issue. The German memorandum was submitted to the American Commissioner in Berlin on Wednesday. It promised to accept any award Mr. Harding might make. The American reply was dispatched yesterday. Without going into unnecessary explanations as to why it was unable to undertake mediation, it proposed that Germany instead at once formulate proposals which would present a proper basis for resumption of negotiations with the Allies.

Col. George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, was assailed in a bitter speech on the Senate floor yesterday by Senator Harrison of Mississippi as unsuitable for the post, and an unworthy successor to a long and distinguished and able man, Senator Lodge, in a half-heard reply, wondered what possible purpose the attack could have, now that Colonel Harvey has been confirmed, except to affect his reception and influence in London.

The Dyer bill providing for federal incorporation of American companies now doing business in China has been reported by the House Judiciary Committee. By virtue of a provision exempting such companies from payment of income and corporation taxes, in line with the policy of other nations, the measure is designed to place American trade in China on an equal footing with the foreign competition it has to meet.

W. Jett Lauck, economic counsel for the railroad brotherhoods, has advanced a comprehensive plan for rehabilitation of the transportation systems of the United States. He proposes consolidation of the roads into a few large systems, and long-term credits to these under government auspices, to be expended under government supervision. This plan, he says, would enable good service to shippers at lower rates, without reduction in wages.

A new qualification for Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been found by Secretary Mellon. The appointee, David H. Blair, described as a wealthy business man who never has held political office, is said to have won the Secretary's favor by virtue of the fact that he was not committed to any organization for or against prohibition.

Advocates of disarmament and world peace are considerably disturbed over the appointment of General Pershing to be head of the newly established American "War Staff," a charge of field operations in case of war. He is to have a skeletonized staff with headquarters at the War Department.

The French scheme which is to be laid before the meeting of premiers at Lyons, England, allows for the acceptance of no German offers of payment, both for the future and for past defaults, without such guarantees as the occupation of the Ruhr affords. While occupied towns in certain cases will be called upon to pay contributions, and levies may be made upon private capitalists, four special provisions have been drawn up for yielding a permanent remuneration. These provisions include allied participation in industrial profits; a tax of 10 gold marks on each ton of raw materials; the demand of articles from the workshops which France needs and which Germany can make; and a substantial tax on exports from the Ruhr. The special customs cordon thus set up would resemble that in operation in the Rhineland.

Having declared that England's policy has been to weaken the "Irish race" by forcing young men and women to emigrate, Dail Eireann has declared that no "citizen" of the Republic shall leave Ireland without permission of the "Minister of Home Affairs." Any emigration or other agent disobeying this "regulation" will be "deemed guilty of grave offense against the welfare of the state in time of war."

This irreconcilable attitude is in striking contrast to the representations made in Britain to the government by Brigadier-General Cockerill, M. P., and others for the need of definite steps toward peace with Ireland before the elections are held in the South. The General feels that once peace negotiations have been opened and the basis of an equitable settlement found, Sinn Fein will be as anxious as anyone else to prevent recurrence of disorder. This basis may be found in the recognition of the request that what Dail Eireann demands of Great Britain, (Dail Eireann) should concede to the Protestant counties of Ulster, viz., complete autonomy in local affairs and a status of equality in the direction and control of matters of mutual interest.

The proposals to help bankrupt Austria by means of financial credits still seem to halt, this time owing to France's threat to withdraw her support, due to the desire of sections of the Austrian population, notably the Tyrol, to unite their country with Germany. France will hear nothing of a Tyrolean plebiscite on the subject, and has sent a note to the Innsbruck government. Little confidence is felt in Austrian banking circles regarding the benefit to be derived from the proposed foreign credit scheme, while the government is opposed to the plan to transfer to Paris the Austrian Leander Bank, owing to the heavy loss which would be entailed.

Many Austrian demonstrations favoring union with Germany have taken place, and recently thousands of people marched through Vienna singing German songs.

## URGENT NEED FOR EARLY IRISH PEACE

Government Asked to Take Steps Before Elections in the South—Sinn Fein Is Declared to Be Willing to Negotiate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Representations have been made to the government that there is urgent necessity to take some definite steps toward peace with Ireland before the elections are held in Southern Ireland under the new Government of Ireland Act, which is now in partial operation, otherwise the effect of the act may be to postpone permanent settlement for years.

In conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Brig.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill, who joined in these representations, stated that, so far as Sinn Fein's willingness to negotiate with the British Government was concerned, the position does not appear to have altered since last December, when important developments were on the eve of taking place and some progress might have been made toward peace but for the British Government's demand for a general surrender of arms before negotiations were commenced. This demand put an end to a promising situation. Sinn Fein could not be expected willingly to surrender its arms in advance, since this would seem tantamount to placing its neck under the heel of the British Government. Nor, in General Cockerill's opinion, is it necessary. It is his conviction that once peace negotiations have been opened and a basis of equitable settlement found, Sinn Fein will be as anxious as anyone else to put an end to existing disorders and to prevent their recurrence.

### A Basis for Settlement

What the basis of final settlement will prove to be cannot be prophesied, but it may be found, General Cockerill states, in a recognition of the demand that what Dail Eireann demands of Great Britain, it should concede to the Protestant counties of Ulster; viz., complete autonomy in local affairs, and a status of equality in the direction and control of matters of mutual interest. At present there is no outward sign of negotiations along these lines, and according to ministerial statements in the House of Commons, no such negotiations are proceeding with Sinn Fein. Nevertheless the need is urgent, as General Cockerill emphasizes, for unless there is some real hope that ratification of an agreed peace will be one of the first constructive acts of the Northern and Southern Parliaments, the launching of the new "Act for the Better Government of Ireland" can scarcely serve a useful purpose and may lead to the reassertion of demands that can never be conceded and had far better be waived and forgotten.

Meanwhile the General has some interesting comments to make upon the present conduct of affairs in Ireland. He speaks on this subject with great authority, having had unique experience, both in the South African War and the recent war in maintaining and restoring order, and in exercising optional powers under martial law and the Defense of the Realm Act. The General's criticism is wholly friendly, both to the government and to the military authorities. He appreciates their difficulties and declines to associate himself with any general charge of misconduct against the crown forces. His criticism is directed against the attitude of the government to apprehend the actual situation in Ireland or to appraise at their true value either the forces by which rebellion is inspired or the real essentials of the political objective at which it aims.

### Mistaken Assumptions

The policy, he states, has been based upon the assumption that the mass of the population in Ireland is well affected, but terrorized into a pretense of disaffection by the criminal violence of a misguided minority that forms the Irish republican army. Even the elections, it has been said, were won only by intimidation. Whatever the truth may have been a year ago, today the great bulk of the people is in a state of disaffection bordering upon open rebellion.

General Cockerill is of opinion that it should be possible to govern Ireland under martial law without leaving behind any legacy of bitterness, just as was done in Cape Colony during the South African War, as recent events have proved. The first essential, he thinks, is to differentiate sharply between acts of open rebellion, which are legally held to amount to murder, although they would, if committed by belligerents, be legitimate acts of war (such for example as open attacks on police barracks by men who carry their arms openly and wear a distinctive uniform) and acts which would be illegitimate by whomsoever committed, as being contrary to the laws of war and therefore war crimes (such for example as the assassination of officers or men of opposing forces). There is a vital distinction, General Cockerill maintained, between these two categories, and the cause of law and order gains much by insisting upon a distinction being drawn.

### Sinn Fein Not Obdurate

If finally the British Government were to announce in precise and unmistakable terms its anxiety to extend the hand of friendship to Ireland

and to negotiate an honorable settlement under conditions that could not wound the susceptibilities of the Irish people, it would evoke an immediate and firm response from men who could make a bargain in the name of the majority of that people, with a reasonable prospect of its being ratified and confirmed. It is in a truce and an unobscured conference, proposals already accepted by Arthur Griffith and the Dail Eireann, the General believes, that the best hope of early and permanent peace lies.

### Plan to Check Emigration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—A proclamation issued last night by the Dail Eireann, states that it has been the design of England to weaken the Irish nation by forcing young men and women to emigrate. In order to defeat this design, Dail Eireann has decreed that no citizen of the "Republic" shall leave Ireland without permission of the "Minister for Home Affairs."

The proclamation also orders shipping and emigration agents to refuse to issue tickets or accept passage money. Any person disobeying the regulation shall be deemed guilty of a grave offense against the welfare of the state in time of war.

## ELABORATE FRENCH REPARATION PLANS

Scheme of Controlling German Industry in Order to Exact Full Indemnities Ready for the Meeting of Premiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Emphasis is laid by the authorities on the personal character of the meeting of the premiers this week-end. It is even now declared that Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson will not be present at Lyons, where only a broad exchange of views will take place. In order to satisfy Belgian opinion, Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, will leave on Saturday for Brussels, where he will make a similar communication to Mr. Jaspard, the Foreign Minister, as Mr. Briand will make to Mr. Lloyd George. Obviously a full conference will depend upon the attitude of England and Belgium. Should there be discord, it will be useless to invite Italy to take part in the discussions. It is not anticipated that the French government will be able to obtain the full consent and authorization of England to the measures envisaged. As the situation changes in certain respects continually, and as the matter is of such importance, at the risk of some repetition, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor endeavors to crystallize the French scheme, as it now is.

### Need for Guarantees

Even assuming that the German offers are satisfactory, they cannot now be accepted by France unless guarantees are first obtained. Those guarantees, both for future payments and for past defaults, are to be found in the Ruhr. About 100,000 soldiers will be necessary for the occupation, which are essential for the continuance of 70 per cent of German industrial enterprises, as a means of exercising pressure upon Germany, the French plan also aims at establishing a permanent system of payment. The holding of the Ruhr is regarded as presenting the possibility of procuring reparations directly.

Options have differed greatly during the last few days, but it now seems decided that important sums may be obtained, and that in the Ruhr a model which may be extended to the whole of Germany, can be established. While occupied towns in certain cases will be called upon to pay contributions, and levies might even be made on private capitalists who oppose the working of the French scheme, the chief part of the plan is to be found in four special provisions, which may be remunerative in a permanent sense. Some kind of economic control of works and factories is necessary, but the existing administration would be interfered with as little as possible. The four provisions are as follows:

### French Proposals

1. The Allies would participate in industrial profits in the manner already described.
2. Each ton of coal would pay a tax of 10 gold marks. This means nearly 1,000,000,000 gold marks per annum for the Allies.
3. Articles that Germany can make and that France wants would be demanded from the Ruhr workshops. In this way payment in kind would be secured.
4. There is a further proposal to place a substantial tax on exports from the Ruhr.

In some respects this special customs cordon would resemble that which has just been set up in the Rhineland. But much importance is attached to the competence of the civil officials who will accompany the army.

## MR. HARDING DENIES GERMAN REQUEST TO FIX REPARATION

Berlin Government Urged Instead to Formulate Such Proposals as Would Offer Proper Basis for Resuming Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Germany has appealed again to the United States Government for help in her effort to escape payment of such reparations as the Allies have sought to impose and has received from the United States Government, through its commissioner in Berlin, a brief reply refusing the invitation for the President to act as mediator, but restating the position of the United States, which was made plain in the memorandum sent to the American Commissioner for the information of the German Government a few weeks ago.

At that time Dr. Simons, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserted that the German Government earnestly desired to reach an accord with the governments of the allied and associated powers and to meet their requirements as far as possible. In proof of which he made proposals which he asked the United States to approve. The Secretary of State gave his approval to the declaration that Germany was prepared to afford reparation up to the limit of her ability to pay, but added the definite declaration that this government stood with the governments of the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and therefore morally bound to make reparation as far as possible.

The only loophole left open for Germany was in the phrase "so far as possible," and also in the expression of the hope that with new negotiations resumed a prompt settlement might be arrived at which would satisfy the just claims of the Allies and enable Germany to renew activities.

### Willingness to Help

The memorandum asking that President Harding act as arbitrator is regarded as a last recourse on the part of the German Government and also is probably put out for its effect on the Allies. Nothing in the attitude of the State Department has lent encouragement to the belief that this Government would take any active part in the settlement of the reparations question. On the contrary Secretary Hughes has consistently held that the United States Government would insist, because of its economic stake in the resumption of productive activities and the free movement of trade and commerce, that Germany should do her part in making full payment up to the limit of her ability, and that the Allies should make it possible for Germany to meet their requirements. He reiterates this demand for a prompt resumption of negotiations and goes a step further than before in promising that if the German Government will take this course the United States Government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the Allies in a manner acceptable to them, so that negotiations may be speedily resumed.

This government has maintained that until the question of reparations is definitely settled the whole problem of improvement of credits, of resumption of business, and of general improvement in all countries must wait.

Officials here are interested in the fact that the previous German memorandum was put out just before René Viviani visited the United States, and that this one has been sent to the United States Government just after he has left for France. It is also in time for its effect on the conference of allied ambassadors.

The memoranda were given out by the State Department last evening without comment, but Secretary Hughes was in conference with the President yesterday and there will be a Cabinet meeting this morning at which the subject will doubtlessly be discussed.

### Text of German Memorandum

Following is the text of the German memorandum, which was delivered to the American Commission at Berlin on Wednesday, April 20, 1921.

In the name of the German Government and the German people, the undersigned, notwithstanding the still existing technical state of war, respectfully petition the President of the United States of America to mediate the reparation question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the allied powers, and to eagerly urge him to secure the consent of the allied powers to such mediation. They solemnly declare that the German Government is ready and willing to agree without qualification or reservation to pay to the allied powers any reparation such sum as the President after examination and investigation may find just and right. They formally pledge themselves to fulfill in letter and spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him.

With abiding faith in the righteousness of this request and with undeniably sincere purpose, the German people through their constituted government submit their appeal to the President of the United States with the confident hope that it be granted, to the end that a final award may be made in accordance with right and

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

### INDEX FOR APRIL 22, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 7
Building Is Still on the Increase.....	7
Improvement in Japanese Trade.....	7
Wage Adjustment in the Wool Trade.....	7
North European Harbor Traffic.....	7
Canadian Business Situation Review.....	7
Salt Industry in Great Britain.....	7
Trading Is Quiet on French Bourse.....	7
New Goodyear Plans Are Ready.....	7
Editorials.....	Page 14
The President's Bolivian Speech.....	14
Sir Paul Dukes and the Russian Situation.....	14
The Swiss Farmer and Reform.....	14
Gratuitous Standards of Conduct.....	14
Adult Education in Wales.....	14
Editorial Notes.....	14
Education.....	Page 12
Equal School Privileges.....	12
The University of Tasmania.....	12
A Minimum Test of Culture.....	12
Vocational Guidance.....	12
An Experiment in Attention.....	12
Dr. Sawyer Urges New Department.....	12
Failure to Widen Immigration Bill.....	12
Divided Councils Heard in Germany.....	12
Internal Revenue Chief Is Selected.....	12
No Food Value in Beer or Whisky.....	2
Australian View of Soviet Russia.....	2
Party Evolution in Great Britain.....	2
Better Prospects of Aiding Austria.....	2
Notable Spots Masonic Lodge.....	2
Rumors of Plot Disturb Portugal.....	2
How to Balance the French Budget.....	2
India and a White Australia Policy.....	2
General Conflict in Insurance War.....	2
Chinese Trade Bill Reported.....	2
General Pershing to Head War Staff.....	2
Textile Men Hear Papers on Labor.....	2
Farmers Appeal to the President.....	2
People Versus the Picture Industry.....	2
Consolidation of Railroads Urged.....	2
Illustrations.....	2
West Front, Balliol College.....	2
The Potter Market.....	2
James Russell Lowell House.....	2
Landscapes by John Crome.....	2
Labor.....	Page 15
Unemployment on Increase in Britain.....	15
Special Articles.....	15
The Odd Man.....	15
The Romance of Balliol.....	15
John Crome.....	15
April Landscapes.....	15
Lowell and His Friends.....	15
Sporting.....	Page 10
California Is Track Winner.....	10
Pittsburgh Leads National Standing.....	10
G. H. Ruth Makes Third Home Run.....	10
Swiss Football Teams on Tour.....	10
Iowa Nine Beats Northwestern.....	10
The Home Forum.....	Page 11
Correcting Impatience.....	11
Talking and Reading.....	11



Justice to meet the heartfelt wishes of all civilized nations, to avoid the immeasurable consequences of immediate coercive measures, and to promote the peace of the world.

(Signed) — FERNERBACK, SIMONS.

#### Text of American Reply

The following is the text of the reply of the Secretary of State, forwarded through the American Commissioner at Berlin yesterday:

April 21, 1921.

This government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement. Impressed, however, with the seriousness of the issues involved as they affect the whole world, the Government of the United States feels itself to be deeply concerned with the question of obtaining an early and just solution. This government strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations and reiterates its earnest hope that the German Government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion. Should the German Government take this course, this government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed.

#### AUSTRIA MAY LOSE FRENCH ASSISTANCE

Threat to Withdraw Support From Foreign Credits Scheme Owing to the Projected Plebiscite in Tyrol Made by France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday).—The inauguration of a scheme for the financial relief of Austria by means of foreign credits is still doubtful owing to the threat of France to withdraw her support. This action on the part of France, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, is due to a desire on the part of a considerable portion of the Austrian population for uniting their country with Germany. Regardless of the proposals of the commission of the League of Nations for an international scheme of relief, the informant stated that the population of Austrian Tyrol has decided to hold a plebiscite on the question of union with Germany, on April 24.

Consequent on this decision of the Tyrolean population, France has sent a note to the Vienna Government stating that, unless these actions cease, she will withdraw her support from the international commission. The Austrian Government is now faced with the difficulty of enforcing the French demand, and although the French note was at once communicated to the Innsbruck government with orders to countermand the plebiscite, the people of Innsbruck, the informant stated, show little inclination to comply.

#### Government's Difficult Position

The Vienna Government, it was pointed out, can do little beyond formally protesting to the originators of this scheme, though it is true that an appeal can be made to the so-called court of administration, but this would result in a very considerable delay, and would not operate in time to prevent the plebiscite being taken.

Not only is there a lively fear of the plebiscite resulting in a vote in favor of union with Germany, but it was stated that there is every likelihood of this feeling spreading, as already many demonstrations have taken place favoring union with Germany, and, if continued, it can only end in withdrawal of French support from the scheme of financial aid.

Within the last few days thousands of demonstrators marched through the streets of Vienna singing German songs, and finally insisted on being received by the Chancellor, Doctor Mayr, who pointed out that continuance of the demonstrations would result in disastrous consequences to Austria, for not only would they fail in their desire for union with Germany, but they would also destroy all possibility of obtaining foreign credits that were the only hope of retrieving Austrian finances.

#### Leander Bank Issue

These demonstrations, the informant stated, are partly the result of knowledge that the Leander Bank of Austria is to be transferred to Paris. This bank owes large sums both in London and Paris, amounting, it was stated, to \$9,000,000,000 kronen, and one of the conditions of French participation in the foreign credit scheme is that the Leander Bank shall be transferred to Paris without process of liquidation. Application has already been made by the Leander Bank to the Austrian Government for permission to effect this transfer, but so far without avail, as transfer without liquidation would mean a loss to the Austrian Government of about \$9,000,000,000 kronen. Both the actual transfer and the manner proposed for its accomplishment have aroused great opposition in Austria, particularly as there is little confidence felt in banking circles regarding the benefit to be derived from the proposed foreign credit scheme.

#### W. B. HAYWOOD BOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday issued a statement asserting it had been informed that W. D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, for whom the Department of Justice is searching, was on his way to attend an international trade union conference in Moscow, in June, but would return as soon as it was added to begin serving his sentence in Leavenworth penitentiary.

#### FAILURE TO WIDEN IMMIGRATION BILL

Opponents of Measure, Unable to Break Down 3 Per Cent Rule, Refuse to Permit Vote—Data Supplied by Consular Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Amendments to the Immigration Restriction Bill in the House were offered in vain yesterday by opponents of the measure in their desperate efforts to open wider the door of opportunity so as to admit into the United States favored classes of aliens. Failing in their efforts to break down the ironclad 3 per cent rule which is to determine the number of aliens to be admitted under the proposed law, opponents of the bill finally refused to allow it to come to a vote before adjournment. General debate will therefore be resumed on the measure today, with Administration forces hoping they will be able to force its passage before night.

Just before the House leaders laid the bill aside for the night, Percy E. Quinn (D.), Representative from Mississippi, moved to cut down the 3 per cent clause so as to admit only 1 per cent of foreign-born nationals in the United States under the census of 1910. This was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Fish Starts Lively Debate Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, offered an amendment to admit the wives, relatives, fiancées of ex-service men, which precipitated a heated dispute. "I, for one, am sick and tired of all this talk about what Congress is going to do for the ex-service men," said Mr. Fish. "Here is a chance to do something for a particular class. Now you have the chance you are looking for."

Members of the Committee on Immigration denounced Mr. Fish's amendment, declaring that its purpose was to defeat the aim of the bill, since probably 10 per cent of the 4,000,000 in the army were unnaturalized citizens.

Opposing the amendment, Everett Sanders (R.), Representative from Indiana, declared that relatives of many ex-service men in this country were unable to go to their sons and fathers owing to the unemployment conditions that are driving them into destitute circumstances. "Why should we admit the relatives of these men in foreign countries to come into the United States when we have within our own country a condition which no one seems to be able to meet?" he asked.

Isaac Siegel (R.), Representative from New York, sought to have the 3 per cent rule based upon the census of 1920 instead of 1910, but this amendment likewise was defeated by a substantial vote. The only amendment accepted by the proponents of the measure was one agreed to in committee admitting aliens fleeing from religious persecution.

Data Supplied from Consular Reports It was the desire of the proponents of the immigration bill to show the tendency of immigration to increase greatly which led to the call upon the director of the consular service of the State Department for data. The information was freely furnished, as material of that sort is always supplied by one branch of the government on request of another if it is not opposed to public policy. The files of the consular reports were examined for information bearing upon the subject under discussion, the aim of the State Department being to give the House Committee on Immigration all available facts for its information and assistance in preparing legislation.

While there was no ban of secrecy placed upon the information, it was not intended for general circulation, nor was there any desire on the part of the State Department to formulate a policy on the subject of immigration. The reports of the consular service are based on investigation and observation of agents in the various countries, and the statistics and opinions which they sent in to the State Department were transmitted to the committee, or such parts of the reports as were thought to have a bearing on the subject under consideration.

No Opinion by Secretary Hughes Whether Mr. Hughes believes that the persons recommended by some of the consuls as undesirable should be excluded from the United States is not known, as he has given no expression of his opinions on this subject. As a matter of fact the chairman of the Immigration Committee, who has called for the data and to whom it is sent, knew that it was not the recommendation of the State Department. He said yesterday that he regretted that any question had arisen in regard to the reports, and added that he had no desire to attack any race or people. He was, however, opposed to dumping.

Some of those who misunderstood the situation made it the occasion for speeches in defense of the people who were named as undesirable in some of the consular reports. In particular, members who have a large percentage of Jews in their districts took the opportunity to speak eloquently regarding the desirability of this class of citizens.

#### NATIONAL FINANCE BOARD PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first step toward shaping the international financial policy of the Administration was taken in the House yesterday by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from

Massachusetts. He offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of nine men to review the problem of the foreign debt to the United States, exceeding \$10,500,000,000, and to "recommend any policies, legislative or executive, whereby any uncertainties which exist in the business world and still further aggravate its disturbance may be removed by a clear definition of the course which the Government of the United States should pursue." The commission would be directed to report to the President and Congress not later than June 15, 1921.

#### DR. SAWYER URGES NEW DEPARTMENT

President Harding's Physician Submits Plan to Committee for Consolidation of "Welfare" Work—Much Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts are being renewed for the establishment of another executive department of the government to be known as the Department of Public Welfare, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

With the approval of the President, Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, his personal physician, went before the Senate Labor and Education Committee yesterday and presented a plan urging that early legislative action be taken on it. The plan provided for four main divisions, covering education, public health, social service and veterans, service administration, each of these in charge of an assistant secretary.

Dr. Sawyer would take the entire machinery of education from the Department of the Interior, the public health work from the Treasury Department, and the Women's Bureau machinery of education from the Department of Labor. Agencies relating to housing would also be placed in this department, and so would the vocational education of the soldiers.

While it is agreed that many of the bureau and government activities are placed in departments not especially appropriate for them, there is a strong opposition at this time of much discussed necessity for economy to the creating of another department. It is also declared that the conglomeration proposed in the Department of Welfare would prove small improvement over the present arrangement. In fact, even where activities seem to be out of keeping with others in the department, they have for the most part adapted themselves and are working quite as well as if they were transferred to a new department, where new adjustments would have to be made.

#### NEW YORK RENEWS DAYLIGHT-SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Daylight-saving, which goes into effect in this city on Sunday morning, has been adopted by 19 cities and towns and two villages in this State, according to the Merchants Association. These ordinances provide for five months of daylight-saving, beginning the last Sunday in April and lasting through the last Sunday in September. Although the state law has been repealed, local option has been permitted to centers of population, Albany, Buffalo and Niagara Falls are among the cities which have decided to continue the plan, also Amsterdam, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Yonkers, White Plains and others. The association reports that the Chamber of Commerce in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has amended its law to conform with the Edge plan.

#### Daylight Plan Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Haven, Connecticut.—The daylight saving plan in operation in Massachusetts will be adopted by all the schools and departments of Yale University in Sunday, when the university clocks will be set one hour ahead of standard time.

Law in Massachusetts BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Clocks will be set ahead one hour next Sunday morning in this State, and will be restored to Eastern standard time on the last Sunday in September.

#### CANDIDATES NAMED

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Official lists of candidates for the North and South Irish Parliaments have been completed. There are 42 Unionist, 14 Nationalist and 19 Sinn Féin candidates, and from them will be elected the occupants of the 52 seats. Joseph Devlin has been chosen for the West Belfast-County Antrim-County Armagh constituency, but in the event of his election, he is pledged to ignore the summons to attend meetings. Donegal has been the first to select a candidate for the South of Ireland Parliament. He is Maj. R. L. Moore.

#### THEATRICAL BOSTON

MAJESTIC Seats Also at Little Theater. At Box Office Price: Tel. Beach 6880. KIDS, 25c. MATS, 50c. & SAT. WED. MAT. 50c. THIS WEEK. JOE WINKER Presents for Last 3 Weeks. A Musical Comedy Hit of the Season. KIDNAPERS — KENTYDOW GIRLS.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE CHIEF IS SELECTED

David H. Blair of North Carolina Choice of Secretary Mellon—Not Allied With Factions for or Against Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—David H. Blair of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, formally announced yesterday that he had recommended his appointment by the President. The importance of this office has been recognized on all hands and pressure has been brought to bear upon the President and upon Secretary Mellon in favor of candidates favored by influential politicians.

The prohibitionists, too, have been watching, for they regard it as of the utmost importance that a man firm in the enforcement of the law should hold this office. Of course the drys would have liked to have had one whose avowed sympathies were in favor of prohibition, but, lacking that, an honest and impartial administrator of the law was what they were hoping to see appointed.

Mr. Blair, it is generally understood, was selected mainly because he had not allied himself with any of the factions fighting for or against prohibition, but had kept himself out of the storm center. Mr. Mellon is avowedly in favor of transferring the enforcement of the prohibition laws to the Department of Justice. If he can succeed in accomplishing that, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be able to devote himself to matters pertaining exclusively to taxation and business, for which the new appointee admittedly is well qualified.

He has never held political office but has been an active Republican. He was a candidate for Congress a few years ago but was defeated. He went as a delegate to the Chicago convention last summer and voted for Warren G. Harding for the Presidential nomination. He also served as a member of the credentials committee at the convention. He is a successful business man and attorney.

Mr. Blair was educated in the schools of Winston-Salem and at Haverford Academy, Pennsylvania, and the University of North Carolina. While no action has been taken at this session of Congress looking toward the transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice, Secretary Mellon has plainly indicated his desire to have it done, and in the general scheme of reorganization now under discussion it is hoped that it may be brought about, although there would be great opposition to it on the part of the drys; less, however, than under the previous Administration.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, said yesterday that the courts were now so clogged with cases dealing with infractions of the prohibition law that justice could be done neither to them nor to the other cases. He is considering the appointment of special United States commissioners in the large cities to take care of such cases exclusively. It would require special legislation, however, to bring that about, and nothing has been done yet, beyond considering the plan as a possible way out of the difficulty.

#### PRE-WAR AGREEMENT ON YAP CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Intimations from Tokyo that Japan might inject into the controversy over the island of Yap a copy of her pre-war agreement with the Allies, providing for the allocation to Japan of certain former German islands in the Pacific, found little credence yesterday among American officials. It was explained that such a course would be subject to the charge of inconsistency, since the disposal of the German overseas possessions had been discussed at Versailles and determined by representatives of the governments concerned after the war was concluded. Such consideration, it was argued, superseded any pre-war agreement.

#### MEXICO INVITES AMERICAN BUSINESS

DALLAS, Texas.—Declaring that "the time is now ripe for big American business interests to enter Mexico," Edward Ruiz, personal representative of President Obregon, says in a statement made public here yesterday that the "Obregon government will stand, because it represents the mass of the

#### HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION NOW OPEN

10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MECHANICS BUILDING BOSTON Designed to Be the Greatest Exhibition Ever Held Entirely Devoted to the Home

Admission Including War Tax 55c UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

people who were betrayed by the Carranza government.

"All this noise of a revolution in Mexico and all the stories of unrest coming from there emanate from persons who are seeking to throw things back into the old path where personal gain was realized through seizure and lawlessness," the statement continued. Mr. Ruiz is making a tour of Texas to study conditions surrounding Mexican workmen.

#### DIVIDED COUNSELS HEARD IN GERMANY

Indications of Possible Cabinet Crisis in View of the Firm Attitude of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—Public alarm in view of the possible developments on May 1 is daily growing evident. The language of the French press and the threats of drastic military operations if Germany does not make acceptable reparations proposals are not without influence on German Government circles.

It is too early yet to talk of a Cabinet crisis, but it is equally clear that a breach in the impressive unity which characterized the German attitude at the London conference is beginning to occur. Many prominent Germans now adopt the view that Germany should, under compulsion of the entente, formulate the required proposals and leave the future to decide whether they are practicable or not.

Tonight's newspapers display irritation at the silence of the German Government regarding alike the new counter-proposals and the details of its appeal to the United States, to function as mediator. Tonight's "Vossische Zeitung" publishes an important article in which it warns Germany that France now thinks all hope of conciliation between the two countries has disappeared and is merely determined to exploit Germany's present weakness so that revenge on her part may be long postponed.

The new customs administration which the Allies have set up in the occupied zone on the Rhine, is another subject-receiving great attention. It is declared in dispatches from Cologne that the first day's effects yesterday of the new regime resulted in enormous chaos in the area mentioned, hundreds of goods trains being held up.

#### INDIA SATISFIED WITH BRITISH RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Durham, New Hampshire.—The vast majority of the 300,000,000 of people in India are satisfied with British rule, said Prof. G. H. Shah, of Lucknow University, in an address at the New Hampshire College. Though there are some malcontents, he said, the most of the people are politically quite content. The greatest need in India, said Professor Shah, is more education. He described customs of India to the students and lamented the ignorance of the people of the United States upon India. He warned them against the forming of opinions from book written by globe trotters who never have had the real Indian point of view.

#### FEDERAL AID ASKED FOR CATTLE MEN

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Legislation directing the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over \$100,000,000 of the profits of the Federal Reserve Bank to Federal Land Banks, to be loaned by the latter institutions on stock cattle for the purpose of assisting cattle producers, has been recommended as a part of the congressional program by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, according to a statement by Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange.

#### NO FOOD VALUE IN BEER OR WHISKY

Dr. Saleeby, the British Public Health Authority, Says Dry Ontario Has Removed Cause of International Friction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois.—The plea for beer or whisky for medicinal purposes is absolutely without basis in medical theory; health commissioners of the three greatest cities in the United States when interviewed said that prohibition was reducing disease, and the overwhelming dry vote of Ontario has removed a cause of friction between two great English speaking nations, according to declarations made here on Wednesday by Dr. C. W. Saleeby of London, England, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Saleeby is an authority on prohibition in Europe, and chairman of the executive board of the World League Against Alcoholism. "We have conducted scientific experiments in London," said Dr. Saleeby, "which conclusively prove that beer is absolutely without value as a food or a medicine. Not only does the alcohol in beer destroy any food value it might have, but we have proved that even with alcohol removed it hasn't a particle of food value. Those tests should be repeated in the United States."

#### Milk Replaces Beer

"Such experiments should be made, for they would prove to the satisfaction of Congress that the claim for beer to be dispensed through drug stores by doctors' prescriptions is absolutely without validity. It would effectively close the subject opened up by the opinion rendered by Dr. A. Mitchell Palmer just before his term as Attorney-General expired. "In England I find that beer for medicinal purposes in the great hospitals has been steadily on the decline for years, long before our scientific tests were made, and, as the use of beer declined, we found that the use of good, wholesome milk ascended. "It is a matter of regret to me as a physician to see families in Wales and Scotland spending a large part of their incomes for beer, under the delusion that it has a food value. "London, I take it, is now the world headquarters for booze, and I fancy it will be the last stronghold to go. Prohibition is an internal problem. The fact that the United States could not go dry with Ontario wet proved that."

#### Health Authorities' Testimony

"I have interviewed your federal health authorities in Washington, District of Columbia. I have interviewed the health commissioners of your three greatest cities, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and they all of them declared that prohibition was a great factor in promoting the health of their cities. It was the greatest single factor, they said, in improving morality and in reducing infections in certain diseases. In London we are trying to fight these same diseases without prohibition, with the most discouraging failure. "Dr. Saleeby, a public health authority himself, said that statistics showing the sociological effects of prohibition would be compiled for use at the coming international congress of the World League Against Alcoholism in Lausanne. "The result of publication of these statistics will be a tremendous impulse toward world prohibition," he said. "The whole world is watching the United States as it would watch a laboratory experiment. Having made a success of prohibition, the United States has prepared the way for a dry world. "The great international lie that is doing the most to retard prohibition in England and Europe is that prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money."

#### Demand of Masses

"Since I have been in this country I have learned that prohibition actually has come at the demand of the masses and has not been forced upon them by the capitalists. The recent vote in Ontario, Canada, is an illustration of how prohibition was achieved in the United States. The Province legally had been dry after a fashion for years, but now they have voted bone dry by a majority of 200,000. "With Ontario dry one of the gravest causes of friction between two great English-speaking nations has been removed. Europe, with its barricaded frontiers, its standing armies, and its belief that war is inevitable between neighboring nations, has found it difficult to believe that in America there has been a border of 3000 miles between two great nations without a fort, or a garrison, or a gunboat, and the people on both sides living in peace and friendliness. "Then the United States went dry and Canada became the great source of supply for illicit liquor. Renegade Canadians engaged in breaking the laws of the United States, running booze, and the United States was obliged to establish armed patrols along the border to stop the leak in the prohibition roof. These police were practically soldiers, and a great deal of ill-feeling was being caused. So the good people of Ontario decided to do away with the law-breaking element and the international friction at one stroke. It will be a great aid in the enforcement of prohibition in the United States."

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

Prohibition was something that was slipped over on the workmen in the United States by the capitalist who wanted to increase production, and took this means of depriving the workman of his alcohol so he could work harder and live on less money.

#### RULING AGAINST FEDERAL JUDGE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Railway Labor Board yesterday ruled that the receiver of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad to reduce wages of its employees in compliance with a decision of Federal Judge S. F. Sibley, had acted in violation of the Transportation Act.

White dotted Swiss collar and cuffs of white Organdy, edged with embroidery. Tucked waist. Sash belt. Two twists on skirt. PRICE \$4.75

#### For Summer Wear

THIS pretty Porch Frock reveals the high quality and careful workmanship which have always distinguished DIX-MAKE Dresses. Send your order to nearest Department Store. Write us for illustrated Style Folder No. 16, showing new and charming Summer Dresses, made with that exceptional care and attention to detail for which DIX-MAKE Dresses have been famous for 25 years.

HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO. Dix Building New York

**Dix-MAKE** Makers also of DIX-MAKE Maids' Uniforms

**O-Cedar Mop** For Your Floors

**O-Cedar Mop** For Your Furniture At Your Dealers

**O-Cedar Mop** For Your Furniture At Your Dealers

**O-Cedar Mop** For Your Furniture At Your Dealers

State Street Trust Co. MAIN OFFICE 55 STATE STREET COFFEE SQUARE BRANCH 175 BAYLOR STREET MARIANNE STREET BRANCH Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Baylors St. BOSTON, MASS.





## The Pottery Maker

In a brown adobe village in the New Mexico desert country lives a young Indian woman who is known as Marie, the Pottery Maker. Marie's beautiful bowls and vases decorate many a white woman's library or drawing room, carrying with them a hint of desert warmth and color and an expression of beauty as seen by this dark-skinned Tewa artist. There are other pottery makers among the Tewa but none who has attained such distinction as Marie.

She is a busy worker. In the long sunny days she sits at her thick-walled adobe home or in the shade outside her door, and the red-brown earth grows into shape with magical ease, into the long slow curve of an olla neck or the brightly turned of a shallow, cup-like bowl. Marie seems closely occupied, molding her clay, tracing a pattern, or firing her outdoor kiln, but she is happily conscious of the desert wind flicking the yucca spines beside her. She could tell you if any birds have wheeled across the sky, if any clouds are drifting up out of the cañon. She is not unmindful of the lizards flashing through the gray bunch-grass, and she has a happy, grateful sense of the sun and the earth and the far, lavender mesas.

Marie's pottery is a great joy and pride to her. If you speak a word of understanding praise her eyes shine up at you as she sits shaping a mass of clay with strong, deft fingers, and her brown face breaks into a shy smile. No two of her pieces of pottery are ever exactly the same. Each one "says something" original and individual, something of the poetry which the potter feels in her simple, native response to the life about her. The shapes are subtly varied, and the painted, decorative designs represent a wide diversity of motifs reflecting the grace and virility of native forms. Marie learned her craft from her mother who in her turn had it from a long line—nobody knows how long—of pottery-making ancestors. Perhaps Marie will paint an Indian legend in one of her dull red meal bowls. But she will tell the story in her own way. Cloud symbols, sun, moon, and star symbols, delicate scroll work, bold checks and exquisite flower designs help the Indian artist in her expression.

Marie knows the yellow-brown desert, the gray-walled cañons, the skies and mesas, the cottonwoods and aspens along the water courses, knows them so intimately that the most-observant white person's knowledge seems superficial and fragmentary. Ratlesnakes, quails, butterflies, human figures, fish, flowers, vines, rain clouds, all highly conventionalized, may be traced in the pottery designs. Perhaps Marie will paint a gentle prayer for rain in the border of a tall, brown water bottle, edging it with a scroll pattern like the markings made in the sandy plains by weed tops and grasses whirled about in the wind.

Colors as well as line and form are full of meaning to the pottery maker.



Marie's pottery is a great joy and pride to her

and she hunts for different shades of clay and varies her reds and yellows with a touch of sky blue or a striking line of black. Glowing desert, lofty cliffs and silver rainstorms guide the potter's hand in the shaping of symbolic patterns.

Many modern Indians are neglecting their primitive crafts, or if they still model and weave they allow their work to be weakened by meaningless imitations of the white man's ideas. Marie is keeping her pottery strictly Indian in form and decoration, and so is perpetuating the true art of her inheritance. The School of Archaeology at Santa Fe has agreed to put its official stamp on all genuine Indian art products. This has encouraged Marie and helped her to see that her best work is valued.

Marie carries her finished wares to Santa Fe in a huge white basket which is as artistic as the pottery. There is a little bowl decorated in pale tawny and orange which the museum librarian tells her is exquisite. "I must have that for my nautarium," Marie says the lady, with many exclamations about the perfection of the piece. Marie smiles proudly. She never gathers flowers to put in a bowl her-

self. It seems better to her that they go on living where they have blossomed, but she is very glad that the white lady likes the bowl. Many things difficult to understand. It is surely a joy when some of them feel that an Indian's dream in clay is worth while.

Marie leaves her pottery at the museum to be sold. Perhaps she has found a customer or two on her way to market, and she sits a while in the ancient patio or under the cottonwood in the green plaza, a quaint, picturesque figure in her bright-colored blanket, her white leggings and brown moccasins. She likes the soft clink of beads about her neck, she likes the feel of the sun on her thick black hair. The wind rustles the cottonwoods, the dry leaves whirl along the path at her feet. Beyond, in the street, people come and go, automobiles, wagons, a drove of burros with packs of wood, a soft-footed Indian, a Mexican woman with a dusty black shawl. Marie sees them all, without ever seeming to see, as she sits dreaming in the sun.

The town is very different from her Indian village, different and yet much the same. Marie feels the difference and the sameness keenly. It is a quiet holiday for her when she has enough pottery to make a trip to Santa Fe worth while. She feels the white man's way growing a little less strange. Perhaps she finds a group of Indian women to sit with her, gossiping in the sunny plaza.

With all the changing there is the age-old skill in Marie's fingers that remains the same, there are the ancient Indian symbols and traditions. These make life friendly and happy in the brown adobe village. And in a little while Marie goes back contentedly to her simple, earth-colored home with its fireplace, its round clay ovens and its gay blankets and pottery. Perhaps she will be able to please the museum librarian with another exquisite flower bowl.

## THE CRITIC RINGS THE CHIMES

Today I lunched with the Broadway Baedeker who knows everybody in New York, and does everything and goes everywhere. He is fundamentally a musical critic. But all other things also come easy to his hand. And what do you suppose is his latest accomplishment? Ringing church chimers!

Now how many musical critics ring chimers? There is a dramatic and book critic who is in fact a sporting writer. I myself have spread myself the whole distance from Einstein's theory of relativity to a football game. But my Baedeker friend, I'll warrant, is the only newspaper writer in town who, knowing everybody and doing everything else and going everywhere, can still qualify as a chimere ringer in active service.

Many of us, probably, have dabbled at chimers in our day. I remember the night, back home, when I turned somersaults on the church lawn to the tune of the eleven new bells from Troy; and so vivid was their effect upon me that first night, when the whole town camped out under their limp notes, that I could not rest content until my own hands had played them, whether the town still listened or not.

I found that it required more than hands. When I finally attained my ambition, and those 11 levers, like so many ax-handles, ranged helplessly before me, I found that I had to do a deal of jumping to make an impression upon them; and, of course, for the final chime of three notes one knee also came into play. A leap into the air and a sudden crash downward upon three levers with two hands and one knee, the other foot dangling in space—Ah, that was music. Only exceeded in inspired movement by clinging fast to the bell rope as the biggest of them all was rung, in contrast merely to being chimed or tolled, and thereby swinging to the ceiling and back a dozen times, with both feet dangling in space.

But that was mere boyish fun. My friend is not ringing chimers for fun. Having a dozen other jobs, he took on the chimers as a sideline for a phonograph company. He is making records, if, like the gentleman who called the church on the telephone the other day and asked: "Why 'all the patriotic music? Who's come to town? Is it a holiday?" you are puzzled by the untimely harmonies from the church tower, know that it is my friend. He leaps upon the levers for the edification of the record buyer. Later he has ceased leaping. But only for now. The air is cool. The chiming harmony does not melt upon the discs, or something. Warm spring must breathe inspiration into my friend's lyrical leaping. The next warm day he is to play a suite of Irish songs. I shall be in the street that day to keep business going. When a policeman finds difficulty in moving the up-turned face of sluggish traffic, I shall say to him: "Tell them it is my friend, making records," and they will move.

My friend would not laugh with me when I ventured to muse upon the likelihood of his new avocation increasing or decreasing his prowess as a musical critic.

"It is no joke," he said. "I get \$75 a record."

That was not the figure, but he rather leaped upon it and made it sound like it.

Tulips Quickly Change Color

Tulips are more responsive to dyes than carnations or callas, a Chicago florist found by experimenting. When dyes of various colors were dissolved in vases and the flowers placed therein, the colors progressed up into the blooms of the tulips in about thirty minutes.

## THE ROMANCE OF BALLIOL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Balliol College, Oxford, has, for many generations, enjoyed the reputation of possessing among her alumni some of the most brilliant scholars of the university, and some of the most distinguished men in its professions, church, parliament, bar, and journalism.

Though not the largest of Oxford colleges, nor, indeed, the earliest to be incorporated, it is one of the wealthiest, and it was the first attempt to establish a body corporate of students within the larger corporation of the university to which they belonged. The story of its foundation is one of peculiar interest, for it had not been for an attempt to violate the sacred law of property, for which a penance was imposed, Balliol College might never have come into existence.

In 1255, several of the retainers of John de Balliol, a wealthy Scottish laird, instigated by their master, took possession of some lands of Lord Walter de Chirkham, Bishop of Durham, for which they were promptly excommunicated by the irate bishop. The Balliols were a very wealthy family, and John de Balliol, who was the chief of his house at the time, was one of his wealth one-half of the Scottish earldom of Galloway, by his marriage with the Lady Devorguilla. He ruled as a petty sovereign, but was always disputing with the bishop of Durham, who is said to have been "little in body, but great in mind," and never to pardon an insult or acquiesce in a defeat. But John de Balliol was not inclined to remain content with his temporary triumph over the bishop. He laid in ambush for Walter de Chirkham, succeeded in capturing him and carried off part of his retinue. The bishop promptly laid a complaint before the king and obtained a writ condemning the outrage in the strongest language and demanded instant reparation.

To the general surprise, John de Balliol submitted immediately to the decree, a submission which, in those days, meant a public act of penance, so the men of Durham were edified by the spectacle of the haughty baron prostrating himself in penitential garb at the door of the cathedral, while the bishop applied the scourge with no gentle hand. The delinquent, probably, was enabled to endure his punishment with grace and fortitude from the knowledge that he still retained possession of the greater part of the lands he had seized. Indeed, the episcopal claims in this respect were still unsatisfied in 1297, 42 years after this illegal seizure.

But the bishop demanded that the penance should be crowned by a substantial act of charity, and, in obedience to this mandate, John de Balliol hired a house "in the suburbs of Oxford, near the church of St. Mary Magdalen," which he converted into a hostel for 15 poor scholars, to each of whom he made an allowance of eight pence a week.

The event is thus recorded in the "Chronicon de Lanercost": "The bishop, strengthening his heart, so shrewdly brought back his truant son to his bosom, that with much ceremony at the entrance of Durham cathedral, before the eyes of all the people, he suffered scourging at the hands of the bishop, and assigned a sum of fixed maintenance to be continued forever to the scholars studying at Oxford."

John de Balliol faithfully fulfilled his obligation. A house was established by him in Horsemerger Street, now known as Broad Street, facing the moat of the city wall, and which now forms part of the site of the handsome Balliol College block. The surrounding those days were very quiet, entirely different from the present-day surroundings. The scholars framed their own rules and elected their own principal. Their dole was paid to them by John de Balliol's agent, but they had no guarantee beyond his promise for its continuance. There was no charter or endowment until 1284, from which year the college as a corporate body existed, although there is a royal writ, bearing date of June, 1266, in which Henry III orders the mayor and bailiffs to advance out of the fee-farm which they owe to the crown the sum of £20 to John de Balliol "for use of the scholars whom he maintains in the said town."

But the credit of completing what John de Balliol had begun belongs to his wife, Lady Devorguilla. She afterward endowed the house which, in its extension, has become renowned throughout the world as Balliol College. She was, says Hearne, the leading Oxford beauty of her day, the eldest of the three daughters of Alan, Prince of Galloway, and was married to John de Balliol in 1233. Wyntoun in his "Chronik" tells of some of her many benefactions, concluding with the following words:

And in the University  
Of Oxynforde scho geit be  
A College foundry: This lady  
Dyd all this dedis devoutly.  
A bettyr lady than scho was nane  
In all the yle of Mare Bretane.

The date when Balliol House was permanently endowed as a college and received its statutes for self-government is given as 1282. The original statutes were written in Latin and are still preserved in the college archives. Conversation within the walls had to be carried on in Latin and once a week all students had to meet together and hold a disputation on a subject announced by the principal. Custom fixed the number of poor scholars at 16 and the rules ordained that the "richer scholars should live so temperately that the poor should not be hurt by heavy expenses," and that the food left at table should be given to some poor scholar.

In 1285 or 1284 Lady Devorguilla purchased certain lands at Stamfordham and Howgh, in Northumberland, and settled them on the principal and scholars "to have and to hold to them

and to their successors, dwelling according to the statutes in Oxford or wheresoever else that University of Oxford should happen to be transferred." In 1284, she purchased a block of three tenements in what is now known as Broad Street and converted them into a single house suitable for the needs of a single community and removed the scholars thither.

Lady Devorguilla was assisted greatly in her beneficence by Friar Richard Sclykebourne, or Silkeborne, who was her most trusted and energetic agent in executing her plan. In a letter she wrote to the friar in 1284, which is still preserved in the college archives, she urges him by all means in his power to promote the perpetuation of "our house of Balliol." The executors of John de Balliol also assigned certain moneys to the scholars of the house "with the consent of Lady Devorguilla and at the advice of Friar Richard de



West Front, Balliol College

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Silkeborne." Lady Devorguilla in 1283 bequeathed £100 to the principal and scholars. Balliol today has none of its original walls and rooms remaining, although the ground plan and other outlines of the original building have been preserved. It is of interest to note that, in 1342, the Pope referred to Balliol as an "almshouse" when replying to a petition sent to him from "Devorguilla's" poor scholars, asking him to make secure to them and their college an increase of income, which petition was granted. Oxford scholars then were generally in great poverty. John Wyclif was master of Balliol in 1360.

Loveira, a Cuban Novelist

Among the more promising of the newer literary generation of Cuba stands out the interesting figure of Carlos Loveira, who is well on the way to becoming his nation's representative novelist.

One thing, among others, is decided in Loveira's favor. He has not begun his career with that blast of self-important proclamation that is altogether too common among his continental brethren. He is a modest and a hard worker. He wrested an education from the world by main force. He has traveled widely, engaging in his trade of locomotive machinist in many a nation, serving the cause of his fellow-workers upon committees and conferences that met all over the western hemisphere, from the United States to Mexico, Chile, Peru, Argentina, and almost everywhere else on the southern continent. Out of these extensive travels and the close observation that he brought to all he saw, have risen his novels, which, though largely Cuban in background, possess universal implications. He is by no means acquiescent in the reigning standards of Spanish America, whether in civic or religious life. His two books, "Los Inmorales" and "Generales y Doctores," are filled with scenes of pungent satire, of keen observation, of robust humor and photographic description. He knows these persons and places at first hand; he has lived among them.

Loveira belongs with the young Cuban group that is striving to liberate the island from the intellectual fetters that have long sought to hold it spiritually subject to Spain despite the political deliverance. The novel, which shifts to many a scene before the end is reached, at times is harmed by an evident intrusion of the author through the mouths of his characters. In these respects, as in others, the second book betters the first. It is written in autobiographical form, and takes the reader through the trying days that preceded the ultimate victory of Cuba and into the post-freedom days, when new problems arose.

Loveira possesses experience, humor, power, observation and humanity in abundance. It is reasonable to expect that his forthcoming novel, "Los Ciegos" will reveal another step toward his goal as the nation's novelist.

## The Birds Are Coming LLOYD'S

Number 21 Bird Glass fitted with leather cases and strap for \$7.50, is a splendid glass for bird study. We guarantee this glass in every respect. By mail \$7.75.

Andrew J. Lloyd Company

BOSTON 315 Washington St. 75 Summer St. 210 Bay State St. 165 Tremont St.

OTHER STORES Cambridge-Salem-Brookline

## JOHN CROME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

John Crome, the founder of the great Norwich School of English painting, despite the necessity of doing much drudgery to earn his livelihood, became a master in his art. Known and praised among painters in his time, Crome won a fame which the years but confirm. Briefly, his life is an example of the steady turning of all adverse circumstances to the achievement of one supreme end.

John Crome was the son of a journeyman weaver, who was also an innkeeper in a poor quarter of the city of Norwich, and who was registered as paying a rent of £5 a year, equivalent to about £20 at the beginning of the present century. In the modern sense, young John received no education at all. John Crome was a sturdy, cheery lad, as we gather from the little recorded of his boyhood. When he was 12 young John fell in with the other boys and girls of his age, who assembled in the open space in the city, the site of the vanished palace, to be hired into service. That ancient custom in our days savors a little of slavery, but it was not so regarded in 1780. A doctor, one Edward Highy, engaged John Crome as errand boy. He kept the lad two years, and then helped to apprentice him to "a coach house, and sign painter." Mr. Francis Whisler, who abode at 41 Bethel Street, Norwich.

In those days, and for long afterward, indentures of apprenticeship were extremely uncompromising instruments. The law did, in fact, deliver the hapless apprentice wholly to the will of his master for seven years. If the master were a good man, well; if not, it was very far from well. Of Mr. Whisler's treatment of John Crome no record remains, but there is reason to suppose that John was contented enough, for at the expiration of his apprenticeship he continued to work for Whisler as his journeyman.

While he was still an apprentice, Crome became acquainted with another young gentleman of like tastes, Robert Ladbroke, who was apprenticed to a printer, Mr. White. Now the printer, in his spare time, was an amateur of the arts, and painted landscape. It may be that he inspired his apprentice; at any rate, young Ladbroke proposed to become a painter. So did his friend John Crome: not a coach house and sign painter, but a real artist. The two lads, it is said, put their money together, hired an artist to serve for what was then called a painting room, and purchased prints, which they used to copy for their edification. Crome's apprenticeship expired in 1790. At some time, probably a few months afterward, he left Mr. Whisler's service, and with Ladbroke, commenced to be an artist on his own account. He is said to have decorated sugar-cakes with ornamental devices. He painted several sign-boards, two of which remain.

The impression disengaged by the few facts known, is that Crome cheerfully took any job that came along, lived as best he might, and doggedly continued to improve himself in his art. Besides the work by which he earned a little money, Crome produced sketches and what in those days were called compositions, which were exhibited in the shop window of Messrs. Smith and Jaggard, print sellers at Norwich. At that period, side by side with ignorance and wild sports of the age, there beamed among the aristocracy and the wealthier middle class the light of a true appreciation of art, and a high degree of education. Men who loved beautiful things were willing to pay for them. There were rich men who understood that the pursuit of art and the gaining of money were commonly incompatible with one another. Hence the patron, who, in the case of John Crome, was Mr. Thomas Harvey of Catton, near Norwich.

Harvey invited Crome to his free house at Catton, and made him free of his collection of pictures, among which were a Hobbema and a Gainsborough. There was a constant relation between eastern England and the Low countries. Harvey himself had married a Dutch lady, and it is probable that his collection included the works of the famous Dutch painters. Here, then, was Crome's opportunity for the study of the masters of painting. Harvey introduced Crome to Sir William Beechey, who invited the young man to visit him in London. It seems that Crome worked in Sir William's painting room under his instruction, for Beechey records that "his visits were very frequent, and all his time was spent in my painting



CURRENT PROGRAMS EUROPE—Independent tours arranged for individuals, families and small parties covering transportation, hotel accommodations, sight seeing, private guides, when desired, etc. Also a Tour de Luxe to the NORWICH EXHIBITION, selling June 18th. CALIFORNIA—Tours cover the "Golden West"—Grand Canyon, Apache Trail and the "American Riviera" of Pacific Coast resorts. NATIONAL PARKS—"The land of Glaciers." Miles of snowfields and subalpine gardens. ALASKA—"The famous Inner Passage." Calls at Alert Bay, Indian Village, Ketchikan, salmon canning center, the Klondike region, etc. BERAR—Frequent sailings. Summer program now ready. AROUND THE WORLD—A fascinating trip. There will be two round and two eastward tours commencing respectively from the Pacific coast September 2nd and October 1st and from New York October 15th and November 28th. Send for booklet. THOS. COOK & SON New York Los Angeles Chicago San Francisco Philadelphia Toronto Boston Vancouver, B.C. Montreal

## SWITZERLAND

"Select Collection" of useful travel literature sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage. Information on tours and travel free.

Official Agency of SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS 261 Fifth Avenue, New York

## APRIL LANDSCAPE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When I went up to Bowdoinham The stream flowed slow and deep, And on its bank that April day A shepherd sheared his sheep.

I marked the awkward little lambs, Their romping, serious air; I marked the gray-white, fleecy ewes. Like last, late snowdrifts there.

When I went down from Bowdoinham The stream flowed lone and full; And in one thorny hedge I plucked A clinging tuft of wool.

## Japanese Charcoal Burner

On the slopes of a mountain behind the little Japanese village lived the charcoal burner. Day after day I could see from the windows of my room the curling smoke ascending from his laborious fires. Laborious indeed, for they needed constant attention to keep them from burning too quickly, and constant feeding from the fallen forest trees which had been felled for the purpose. Once a week the charcoal burner made his heavy pilgrimage to the village below, carrying his enormous baskets of charcoal on his bent back. Several times he would toil down that steep mountain track before he had delivered to the market the full product of his week's labor.

One day I climbed the side of the mountain by the narrow path, along which ran a rustic wooden pipe conveying the hot sulphur water, which made the village famous for its baths, to the houses below. The charcoal burner's hut lay off the path, and I had to make my way through dense growth before I came upon the open clearing in which stood his piles of wood and charcoal and his fires. He was banking one of the fires when I came upon him, and he stopped, for a moment only, to greet me with the politeness which is characteristic of the Japanese. I could not speak many words of Japanese so I stood and watched him for a while before I turned to go. He never ceased working while I watched. "Sai-o-nara!" I called to him as I left, and he stopped for a moment to return the salutation. As I walked down toward the village again I thought of all the charcoal burners in the many forests and mountains of Japan, and of the solitary and silent toil of these workers. They it is who provide, for the homes of rich and poor alike, the fuel necessary for their warmth in winter, and for the cooking of their food in summer and winter.

It was a week before I left the village for Tokyo, but every day as I looked up toward the mountain I saw the blue smoke of the charcoal burner's fire slowly mounting to heaven, and it was to me as the incense of some solitary worshiper, the fragrance of whose worship consists in service.

## TWO NEW YORK HOTELS

Personally Managed by Robert D. Blackman, who has made for himself and the

## Hotel Belleclaire

a nation-wide reputation for perfect meals and hotel service.

That it is a well-earned reputation is evidenced by the many families and individuals who have made this their permanent home for years.

An endless stream of enthusiastic transient guests has made Belleclaire comfort known everywhere. Next time you are in New York, stop at The Belleclaire and experience real home cheer at a real hotel.

Located on Broadway at 17th Street, close to the theatre, shopping and business district, yet far enough away to assure a quiet night's sleep in fresh air.

To those who prefer a more residential location, the

## Hotel San Remo

offers many attractive features.

Directly opposite and overlooking beautiful Central Park, The San Remo occupies the entire block from 74th to 75th Streets on Central Park West.

The Park affords every advantage to those who enjoy walking, or equestrian exercise and is a restful spot on hot days in summer. Children can play there in absolute safety.

Mr. Blackman has recently taken over the management of The San Remo. His personal attention insures the same courteous service and good meals that have made The Belleclaire famous.

The rooms are bright and cheerful with morning or afternoon sun, depending upon their location.

Convenient to the theatre, business and shopping districts, The San Remo is an ideal hotel for the family on an extended visit or the business man on a trying trip.

For rates or any information, wire, write or phone

J. H. Price, Resident Manager Hotel San Remo Central Park West, 74th to 75th Sts., New York Telephone Columbus 6700

John W. Heath, Resident Manager Hotel Belleclaire Broadway at 77th St., New York Telephone Schuyler 9100

Or Mr. Robert D. Blackman

## Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

## TO NEW YORK

VIA METROPOLITAN LINE AND CAPE COD CANAL All the Way by Water From India Wharf, Boston, including Sunday, at 5 P. M. Fare \$4.75, including War Tax

## TO BANGOR

THREE TRIPS WEEKLY Leave India Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M. for Bangor, Me., including Sunday, at 5 P. M. Fare \$4.75, including War Tax

## TO PORTLAND

THREE TRIPS WEEKLY FROM CENTRAL WHARF Leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

## TO YARMOUTH

TWO TRIPS WEEKLY FROM CENTRAL WHARF Leave Mondays and Thursdays at 2 P. M. Tickets and information at wharf office, 100 Washington St., Boston, Mass., tel. Fort 4423.

## RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES

## SOUTH AMERICA

## LAMPART &amp; HOLY LINE

Regular schedule of luxury steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, W. H. Hayes, S. A. & Tourist Agency, 10 Congress St., Boston.

## SEE ENGLAND

for five weeks with Prof. Jack Crawford of Yale. One week of motoring, Lorna Doone Country, Trossachs, English Lakes, Shakspeare, Cathedral and University Tours.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS

65-D Franklin St. Boston, Mass.



## PARTY EVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Electorate Appears to Be Forming Two Groups, One Supporting Labor and Other the Premier and His Nationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Within a few hours of the announcement of Mr. Bonar Law's retirement from the leadership of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons and his place in the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George made a speech which, it is believed in political circles, and particularly in the Labor Party, marks a definite stage in the evolution of political parties in Great Britain. It has, of course, long been predicted that the rise of the Labor Party to a position from which the capture of the government power becomes possible was bound sooner or later to range all non-Labor supporters against them in a united party, pledged to defend the present system of capitalist private enterprise.

There was a brief period in which it seemed likely that the group system, familiar enough on the Continent, might grow up in the British Parliament, but the attempts to form such groups, as for instance, that of the National Democratic Party, have practically failed. Then it appeared not improbable that the Independent Liberals, notwithstanding their crushing defeat at the last general election, might still retain sufficient strength to give them an important "buffer" position between Labor and the Tories even if they could not again muster a majority in Parliament.

Expectations Lessened  
Recent events have lessened this expectation, however. The party has not materially improved its position in the by-elections, and the defeat of Mr. Pringle in Penistone, (which was regarded as a stanch Liberal constituency) by a Labor man in a three-cornered contest, has caused depression and a sense of weakness among the so-called "Wee Frees." Apart from this there is disagreement in the party on industrial policy.

The program first put forward by the ardent young men of Manchester, and afterward adopted in a modified form by the executive of the Liberal Federation, evoked much opposition when it was considered by the general assembly of the federation, and some of its far-reaching proposals were shelved. The declaration that mines and transport were fit subjects for an experiment in nationalization, with democratic control, upset many Liberals who are wealthy manufacturers, and it is clear that any firm, united policy on these questions is hardly possible.

It is in the circumstances which have been described that the Prime Minister made his speech to the 1920 club, a new organization of Coalition Liberals, on the day of Mr. Bonar Law's retirement. He declared that the growth of the Labor Party was not only a new portent but a menace which would increase if Labor succeeded in attracting to it the millions of people who were only becoming politically conscious. His suggestion for meeting this "menace" was very carefully worded. He dismissed for the moment anything in the nature of artificial fusion of the parties, but he used this striking and significant phrase: "The Coalition is a party of the nation. Their object is to make Britain safe for the future." He asked therefore that each wing, Liberal and Conservative, should contribute of its best. He also looked forward to a growing unity of the two wings, and made an appeal that the alliance should not be flung aside for personal reasons.

As a Liberal Leader

The inference generally drawn from this speech, and from tendencies which Mr. Lloyd George has manifested of late, is that he has abandoned any idea of leading a future Liberal Party. He spoke most scornfully of the activities of Abingdon Street, the headquarters of the "Wee Frees"—hardly less bitterly, in fact, than he did of Labor. He has definitely swung round to the Right, but he is credited with the opinion that anything in the nature of an abrupt and specific union of the Coalition forces at the present time might have reactions which would not be to the advantage of the new party. He looks for further signs of growing weakness among the Independent Liberals, and for a fusion of forces against the Labor Party so gradual that the country will grow accustomed to it almost without realizing it. These are the views taken by some of the Prime Minister's political friends, the less discreet of whom already hail him as the leader and inspirer of the new "National Party."

Labor Policy

Labor policy since the last general election has been frankly based on the assumption that these things will happen. That is why the leaders who stand so stubbornly for strict independence have rejected all overtures (some of which have been made quite recently) for limited cooperation with the Independent Liberals in coming elections with the object of overthrowing Mr. Lloyd George's government by avoiding a three-cornered contest. These Labor leaders act on the belief that any such compromise now will awaken them later on, by associating them with men who are not prepared to accept the full Labor program. What they expect is that when the process of disintegration of the Liberal Party has proceeded a little further, the younger "nonplutocratic" elements of the "Wee Frees" will begin to drift into the Labor fold, while the others attach themselves to the new national or anti-Labor Party. This process would be analogous to

that which marked the break-up of the old Whigs and the emergence of the Liberal Party.

On the other hand Labor itself is without doubt its disintegrating force. The avowed object of the Communists in forming an independent organization is to undermine the constitutional parliamentary party, but all the present signs point to the fact that, whatever the future may bring, the moderate, "evolutionary," parliamentary action party will for some time to come oppose an overwhelmingly solid phalanx to the small minority of revolutionaries. The recent swing back of the majority of the left wing of the Socialists (the Independent Labor Party) led by Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, and the emphatic repudiation of industrial action for political purposes by conference of trade unionists, afford strong support for those who hold that the main tendencies of the time are ranging the electors into two great groups, one supporting Mr. Lloyd George and his National Party of the near future, and the other a Labor Party from which its most extreme elements have been detached.

## NOTABLE SCOTS MASONIC LODGE

Membership of Kilwinning Lodge Largest in Scotland and Is Spread All Over the World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The small fishing village of Ferryden, with the waters of the South Esk dividing it from Montrose, now boasts of a Masonic lodge of its own. Throughout the several hundred years of its existence few more noteworthy events have taken place in the village than the erecting and consecrating of Lodge St. Skae, No. 1252, and the brethren have been fortunate enough in securing a commodious and splendidly adapted lodge room at the Fishermen's Hall, where the consecration took place. In their spare time the members have made all the furniture and fittings requisite for the equipment of the lodge, which starts off with a foundation membership of 50 brethren.

T. C. Matheson, the deputy master of the famous Mother Kilwinning Lodge, of which the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, the present grand master Mason, is the reigning master, has been giving some particulars of the connection of the Eglinton or Montgomerie family with the lodge. The membership of the lodge is the largest of any in Scotland and their members are to be found in all parts of the world. There was a time in the history of that ancient lodge when the supreme Masonic authority for Scotland resided there, and the master of Kilwinning Lodge was the grand master Mason.

New Lodges Added

It is now 170 years since the master of that lodge was at the same time grand master Mason of Scotland, and the master then was an ancestor of the present Earl of Eglinton. Alexander, tenth Earl of Eglinton, was elected master in 1742, and continued in that office till 1752, and in 1760 he was elected grand master Mason. The first of the Eglinton family to hold the office of master of Mother Kilwinning was Alexander, eighth Earl, who was elected in 1674 and held the office for three years. The tenth Earl, already mentioned, was re-elected from 1765 to 1767 and also held the office again in 1768, 17 years in all. In 1771 Archibald, eleventh Earl, was elected master and held the office for 25 years, from 1771 to 1796.

Freemasonry in Banffshire is said never to have been in a more flourishing condition than it is today. During the past few months new lodges have been added, and all are in a thoroughly healthy way. Recently the Lord Lieutenant of the county, himself a great figure in English Freemasonry, laid the memorial stone of a new masonic temple at Cullen, the consecration of which will take place shortly. A new lodge, the Craigheroon, has just been opened, and another one will shortly be opened at Gardenstown, while further applications have been made from the district for the launching of new lodges.

Masonic Temple Opened

The ceremony of the consecration of the new Masonic Temple in Gilmour Street, Alexandria, brought together the largest Masonic gathering ever held there. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, some 500 brethren being present, including visiting brethren from lodges all over Dumfriesshire, and even further afield. The function demonstrated the enthusiasm shown by the fraternity on the acquisition of one of the finest Masonic temples in Scotland.

Aberdeen also is to have another Masonic temple. Premises belonging to a well-known firm of grocers in Broad Street have been purchased by two lodges for £2500 and it is proposed to convert the upper flats into lodge rooms and to leave the ground floor as a shop. Some time since the same lodges purchased a property in Queen Street for the purpose of building a Masonic temple, but the former property being more suitable for their requirements, the latter will now come into the market again.

A new chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star has been consecrated at Carnoustie, to be known as Chapter Abertay, No. 142. There was a gathering of more than 150, and 16 candidates were admitted.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

Ladies' and Children's Dresses

Gentlemen's Clothing

Newest Goods of Every Description  
Tel. 6000 Allentown PITTSBURGH, PA.

## RUMORS OF PLOTS DISTURB PORTUGAL

Possible Conflict With Those Who Think They Can Do Better Than the Present Controllers Is Being Anticipated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—A certain confidence, which the medium and the ultra pessimists declare to have been born of despair, seems to have been aroused in the public and the political mind by the advent to the premiership of the former President of the Republic, Bernardino Machado, who is putting a bold face on the difficulties that beset the state. If this is so, it comes at what seems veritably must be an extreme moment, for there need be no hesitation in affirming beyond all doubt, that a plot of very considerable dimensions is on the way. It is a monarchist plot, monarchist of the integralist variety that is, excluding Dom Manoel from the throne and setting forward the younger, of another, the Miguelist, branch of the royal line.

This hesitation is the less since it is a matter of common discussion and the government itself makes no secret of its knowledge; there are references to it, veiled in suitable phrases, in many governmental speeches. Absolute reticence is indeed an impossibility seeing that there has had to be a great strengthening of the usual military precautions customary upon such occasions in the streets of Lisbon, in Oporto and in other parts of the country. It might be said that Portugal for years has been in one continual state of armed defense against the plotters, and not without reason as the events of little more than two years ago indicated.

Conspirators Live Abroad

It has been quite evident that the government has been lately preparing for another armed conflict with those who think they can do better with Portugal than its present controllers are doing, and the position is a somewhat peculiar and aggravating one, for it is known to certainty that large numbers of military and other personages of more or less position in the country are involved, but it is difficult or impossible to lay hands upon them for the present. Nothing might be proved, and a danger which may yet be warded off might be precipitated.

The chief conspiring business is, of course, being done by persons abroad, by which is meant beyond the frontiers and in Spanish territory. They again are known, but that does not matter for the time being. They are for the most part titled personages of high family and other distinction. There is much money behind the enterprise, and the chief difficulty of the enterprise is supposed to have been largely overcome. Even the date of the proposed rising is said to be known, and the general lines upon which it is intended to conduct it. The government being thus forewarned is forearmed, and has been making all its arrangements carefully.

Arms Seized

Recently a quantity of arms were seized at Campo Grande, and it is declared that these belonged to integralist elements. There have been many disturbances at Oporto, but these have been instigated by the Syndicalists and have had nothing to do with the big plot that is in the making, their chief significance being their indication of the general unrest and the fact that any first-class rising in Portugal at the present time would have a good chance of support, especially in the north.

During the disturbances to which reference has been made five bombs were exploded, and there was much damage done. An official of one of the Portuguese railways was proceeding through the streets in his automobile when the demonstrators tried to stop him and eventually shot at him. The Minister of the Interior has declared that in case of any great outbreak of public disorder the government has arranged that all available public force shall be placed under a single command. This indicates the scale upon which measures of defense are being arranged.

Despite all this, the advent of Bernardino Machado has, as stated, inspired a certain confidence, and there is a feeling that if the country can still get to work and rid itself of its useless and dangerous political intrigues, the situation might even yet be in some measure saved, although it must be a toilsome process, and there has to be a start now from the depressing point of an exchange that shows the Portuguese escudo to be worth only a fraction over fivepence. Most of the party sections are now giving a better support to Mr. Machado and his ministry than they did at the beginning. The Democrats, the Dis-

sidents, the Reconstituents and the Populists are for the moment doing their best in support of the Cabinet and only the Liberals and the extreme Left are displaying much opposition.

Allied Relations Good

The new government has now presented itself to the Chamber, and has made its declaration. It is of the usual optimistic character, but yet strikes a different and more earnest note than the flamboyant and quite impossible statements that the ministries destined to live for a week or less have been in the habit of placing before Parliament. The Machado ministry promises to devote itself to the realization of that policy of reconstruction of which the country at the present time stands so much in need, and as to which it says both the nation and foreign peoples are fastening their attention upon the government.

Reference is made to the excellent relations that are maintained with the Allies and also with Spain, and this is considered to be an encouraging factor. Reminiscence is made of the great events in history that the peninsula nations, individually and together, have carried through. The enormous financial and economic difficulties of the country are touched upon, and it is stated that it is the intention to maintain the industrial and some other taxes that were recently imposed, while others will be introduced shortly.

Education to Be Improved

The financial agency of Brazil, about which there has been so much critical comment in recent times, is to be taken out of private hands and placed under official control. The government undertakes to give the greatest encouragement by every means in its power to education, which has for so long been so sorely neglected, and the state of which is all against the country's advancement. It states that it will attend immediately to the no less pressing problem of the condition of the roads and railways and the shortage of them, and will go ahead with the naval arsenal works as to which there has been continual delay. It will protect the national monuments and it will assist the cooperative movement.

Thus the Machado ministry does not promise to set Portugal to rights and even place her well ahead of other nations in the space of a few weeks as some other governments in recent times have lightly done, having vanished then into retirement almost before the ink of the signatures of their appointment was dry.

Army to Be Curtailed

There has, of course, been a long parliamentary debate on general questions following upon the advent of this new ministry and its statements, and generally it was more hopeful than some others of the kind have been, but it is unfortunate that Parliament should have to spend so much of its time in commenting upon the declarations of intention of a long succession of ministries. At the close of this debate the Premier made a long speech which lasted more than an hour in which he made a skillful summary of all the points that had been advanced by other speakers, spoke tolerantly of matters upon which he held opinions different from those of the leaders of sections, analyzed the great national problems, and congratulated the Chamber upon its attitude.

Referring to the amnesty, that question of supreme importance in the absence of a settlement of which any prolonged state of tranquillity and any great forward movement can hardly be hoped for in Portugal, he said that although the government was willing enough to concede it the monarchists were conspiring in Portugal and at the frontier, and while that remained the case it was obvious that nothing could be done. This attitude seemed reasonable enough. He admitted that the government had the determination of setting forth upon a program of economy, and to this end the Minister of War would set about the reduction of some of the regiments.

After this debate there was a feeling expressed that the new government would succeed in establishing itself as others had not done, and that it would carry through at least some of its program, which would be owing to the prestige of the new Premier, Bernardino Machado, who a year ago, former President of the Republic, was in exile in Paris.

WOMEN AND BANK SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its South African News Office  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—At the annual general meeting of the South African Bank Officials recently it was decided to admit women to the society as soon as possible and the general council was urged to lose no time in putting out ballot papers thereon.

## BETTER PROSPECTS OF AIDING AUSTRIA

Good Will of Allied Governments Assured for the League of Nations Scheme for Administration of Loan Guarantees

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Three attempts have already been made this year to find a solution for the problem of Austria. The first two broke down. The third, which was begun at Paris, under the auspices of the League of Nations, at the moment appears to offer some prospects of success. In order to prevent confusion the three methods should be enumerated. The first was the proposal at the Conference of Paris in January. The Commission of Reparations (the Austrian section) asked the allied governments to accord considerable credits for a period of five years to Austria.

Mr. Lloyd George bluntly declared that regrettable as was the situation of Austria the Allies—England at any rate—had no large amounts of money to dispense either in charity or in credits to a bankrupt country.

The saving of Austria was regarded as the private affair of international bankers. Hence there arose what was known as the Loucheur plan. The idea was to create a big company which would exploit Austria and at the same time make itself responsible for Austrian finances. In effect Austria was to become the property of an international concern. At the same time a governmental commission appointed by the states interested would be brought into existence to control Austrian affairs.

Political Risks Great

The scheme was described by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. In substance it seemed fairly sound, provided Austrian pride had entirely disappeared, though it was ambitious; but in practice many difficulties arose. The allied governments did not care for the responsibility of controlling Austria. The Austrian Government objected to being at the orders of a private company. The prospective members of the private company in their turn considered that there were too many political risks.

Twice had failure to be registered but obviously the matter could not be left at that point. The third project was to give over in some sort the Austrian Republic to the League of Nations. At the Paris gathering which began at the end of the month of March it was the Finance Committee of the League of Nations which considered the case of Austria. Naturally the League could not be expected to do anything unless it had the good will of the allied governments. That good will was assured by the announcement made at London on March 17 to the delegates of the Austrian Government.

Control Recognized

The allied governments agreed to suspend for a certain number of years—variously put at 15 or 20 years but in reality an indefinite period of such extent that renunciation would be a better word than suspension—the recovery of their credits on Austria; and they also suspended their enjoyment of the privileges which they possess on all the goods and resources of Austria. They gave over to the League of Nations—the financial section acting as trustee—the administration of those goods and resources which could be assigned by way of guarantee to lenders. It is clear that in admitting a permanent priority on these goods and resources for the payment of loans to be contracted, the allied governments have entirely abandoned any possibility of reparations from Austria—a dangerous precedent.

The Austrian Government in return recognized a right of control of its financial services by the League. In these circumstances, as there is no lien of the governments on Austria and as Austria may be subjected to international control, it certainly appears more likely that loans, either internal or external, will be subscribed.

First, there had to be swept up much of the paper money which has flooded

the country and this can best be done by internal loans. The external loans will assure Austria the means to purchase foodstuffs, coal, essential commodities. It was hoped that the kronen would thus be improved for there would be no need to export the kronen in payment for imports. The loans being advanced from abroad would remain in foreign money—in reality credits. Naturally there will be a transitional period which will be made as short as possible for it is essential that Austria should set to work and become self-supporting and as independent as possible.

Rights Relinquished

It will be noted, however, that formally the Allies retain their privileges under the treaty of Saint-Germain or at least pretend to do so. The fact is that the plan supposes the entire relinquishment of allied rights, and indeed France definitely states (as is indicated in the "Temps" and other authoritative journals) that she is far more interested in saving Austria than in obtaining the comparatively small sums which might theoretically be put to her credit. The case is here put as simply and clearly as possible, but it must not be supposed that in the Paris consultations there were not many doubtful points.

There were legal points arising as to the possibility of suspending governmental rights en bloc. A system that would successfully give the tobacco monopoly, the customs duties, and so forth, as guarantees to the lenders to Austria, was discussed. It is even doubted whether the consent of Parliament is not necessary for the virtual abrogation of the treaty. Moreover it is all very well for France, who expects little under the Saint-Germain Treaty, to brush it lightly aside, but there are other countries who have serious interests at stake; and when France has given her support for the drastic revision of two of the Paris treaties—that of Sevres and that of Saint-Germain—she is running a grave risk of having her arguments applied in favor of the revision of the Treaty of Versailles which she holds to be absolute.

Further if she is anxious to aid Austria it is above all on the understanding that Austria must remain loyal to the condition that her junction with Germany is forbidden. It is to prevent such a junction that France is prepared to go to considerable lengths in assisting Austria. But doubt about the intentions of the Austrian Government would provoke a change of feeling in French diplomatic circles that would probably wreck this third scheme.

WOMEN JURORS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Under the new Jury Act passed at the present session of the Alberta Legislature, women are entitled to serve as jurors in Alberta. The act stipulates that no woman can be compelled to serve unless prior to the summons she signs a document stating her willingness to do so. One of the main provisions of the act is that the sheriff of each judicial district shall prior to November in each year, compile a separate list from voters' lists, and assessment rolls, or otherwise, of names to be submitted to each sitting of the court in his district during the following year, these lists to contain not less than 500 names of persons liable to serve as jurors. The bill allows a woman who might be a party to an action, to demand that at least three women be included on the jury, or she may have six women if desired. Privilege is granted to demand a jury of at least three men or all men. Women may only serve on civil cases, according to the terms of the act.

**Chisholm's**  
**Walk-Over Boot Shops**  
511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue  
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.  
CLEVELAND  
Men's, Boys' and  
Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and  
Children's Shoes

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices  
prevail on all goods, consisting  
of Furniture of the better make.  
**Oriental & Domestic**  
**Rugs and Draperies**  
**THE KOCH COMPANY**  
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

**RAWLINGS**  
**AGNEW**  
**LANG**  
Men's Clothing—  
Furnishings and Hats  
Our Monday Specials Afford  
Uncommon Values—Watch for them

**Immaculate Laundering**  
is an essential as correct selection  
of clothes, to the carefully dressed  
man or woman  
**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
Pm 2335 Cleveland

**The B. Dreher's Sons Co.**  
**PIANOS**  
Pianola Players  
Vocalion Talking Machines  
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

## AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF SOVIET RUSSIA

With Energy and Proficiency It Is Possible for Country to Start New Lease of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Oswald Forsyth, who returned to Sydney recently, had spent 14 years in Russia, chiefly in eastern Siberia, where he has commercial interests. He intends to return there with his wife and family, to carry on an export trade in Russian raw materials, chiefly linseed and timber, and to import from Australia manufactured goods.

Interviewed recently he said that he loved Russia and the Russians, but the tragedy of the present situation was the reduction of output, the refusal to work on one hand, and the slowness of work on the other. The Bolsheviks were now introducing compulsory labor. They realized that output and efficiency must be increased if Russia, already centuries behind other countries, was to be saved.

"Russia has proved that unless a country works efficiently she must collapse and her people must suffer. I have met many of the Bolshevik leaders, and found them serious-minded men who appeared to be honest in thought and action. There are, of course, dangerous extremists and impostors; but they are soon found out, as Bolshevikism is a test of sincerity. The fact that Bolshevikism is a product of a theoretical Russian mind is sufficient to prove it unworkable for a practical world."

While declaring that he had not lost faith in Russia, the bankrupt condition of the nation caused very gloomy forebodings. Trade is at a standstill, despite efforts of the Radical government officials, who are working from dawn till midnight. The government has established a monopoly of all raw materials, and exporters have to obtain their supplies from it, through its selling agencies, which are the large cooperative societies. This was bound to prove unworkable, owing to the overhead charges being beyond those of any commercial house. The whole subject, however, was being investigated. All private concerns which are being run by the workers are bankrupt, owing to small output and excessive overhead charges. The one time prosperous volunteer fleet was unable to raise even £500, and the employees had received no wages for months. The Naval Arsenal, which is now operated on a commercial basis, has a clerk for every workman. Still it is not so difficult, says Mr. Forsyth, to get business done as it was under either the Tzar or the Kolchak regime.

The visitor continued, "There is a good opportunity for trade, but Russia will not be an El Dorado for some years. It is necessary to exercise caution in business affairs at present. Many American firms who opened on a large scale after the revolution are now in liquidation. Still, Russia is tremendously rich, and her resources have not yet been tapped. Her timber forests are still virgin; her gold is lying in shallow river beds, awaiting dredges; she has 90 per cent of the known platinum deposits of the world, and she has coal on her sea-board and throughout the hinterland. With energy and efficiency Russia might start a new life of prosperity. The Bolsheviks appear to be working toward this end."

## A MOCK ICE-CREAM BRICK

—By Mrs. Knox

A MOST attractive and delicious dessert can be made to resemble a brick of Neapolitan Ice Cream by molding chocolate, strawberry or cherry and lemon gelatine in a brick shaped pan. The imitation of ice cream is almost perfect—and the dish indeed tastes like ice cream—for it is chilled for quite some time before serving.

For a children's party, an evening refreshment, or as a special luncheon or dinner dessert, it makes a most surprising and unusual dish.

**Chilled Neapolitan**  
1½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1½ cup cold water  
1½ cup boiling water  
Whites of four eggs  
1 cup sugar  
1 teaspoonful vanilla  
1 teaspoonful lemon extract  
1½ squares chocolate  
Soak gelatine in the cold water five minutes. Add boiling water and place over tea kettle until dissolved. Cool, but do not chill. Stir sugar into dissolved gelatine. Beat the whites of eggs very light, and to the eggs add the gelatine and sugar; a few spoonfuls at a time, beating constantly. Divide quickly into three parts. Color the first part pink with preserved strawberry or cherry juice and flavor with vanilla; to the second part add melted chocolate and vanilla flavoring, and flavor the third part with lemon.  
Mold in layers in square brick shaped pan, allowing each layer to become firm before pouring the other on top. Turn out the pink part and red chocolate to the white. Chill, cut in slices and serve with or without whipped cream or sauce made with the yolks of eggs.

**Attractive Party Booklets—Free**

In my booklet, "Dainty Desserts" you will find many other ideas for home deliveries as well as every day surprises. If you will write to me I will send it to you together with my booklet, "Food Economy," which also contains many helpful recipes. They are both free of charge. Just enclose four cents in stamps to cover postage and mention your green's name. Address

**Mrs. Charles B. Knox**  
**KNOX GELATINE**  
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine, think of

**KNOX**

new and enlarged  
**oriental rug gallery**  
EXTENSIVE collection of moderately rare inexpensive pieces  
to the very finest antiques that run into thousands of dollars.  
It's a gorgeous showing to see whether you are interested in an  
immediate investment or not.

**Boggs & Buhl**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**THE ROSENBAUM CO.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Rosenbaum**  
**Corsets!**  
ARE SOLD WITH A  
"CORSET SERVICE"  
Every corset purchased has  
the benefit of the advice of  
any of our corps of expert  
corsetiers.  
5.00 Madame L'ya Corsets  
for all figures.  
2.00 up—R. & G. Corsets  
in coutil and broche.  
3.00 up—Lisette Corsets;  
Our Special.  
50c up—Brassieres and  
Bandeaux for all figures.  
—Third Floor.

**A. W. Smith**  
**Flower Stores Company**  
**Florists**  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS  
General Offices:  
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh



## HOW TO BALANCE THE FRENCH BUDGET

Difficulties of Treasury Serious but They Can Be Overcome—Alles Said to Owe Moral Obligations to France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After long and perhaps injudicious attempts to evade the truth it is satisfactory to observe that all responsible political opinion in France welcomed the general report concerning the budget of this year presented by Henry Chéron in the name of the Financial Commission to the Senate. For some mysterious reason it has been considered rather unfair and unkind to France to reveal the enormous deficits, though they could not fail to be known to any serious student of international affairs. Rightly understood of course it is rendering France a service to make known her true position and her real needs.

In this report the distinguished Senator shows that the French debt which amounted to 25,000,000,000 in 1914 has risen to 500,000,000,000 in March, 1921. It is necessary to add, he says, pensions and damages. Pensions and other compensations to soldiers have been valued at 215,000,000,000. Of these 35,000,000,000 have been paid—on behalf of Germany who is liable for the whole amount but from whom payments may be regarded as doubtful. With the subtraction of what is already paid under this head France has still to find, whether from Germany or from her own resources, another 180,000,000,000. This makes the stupendous total of nearly 500,000,000,000 as against 25,000,000,000 in 1914.

### Great Effort Necessary

As for the liabilities of the year they will amount to 58,000,000,000 while less than 22,000,000,000 can be expected from the normal revenue of the state. Mr. Chéron shows how a milliard has been taken away here and a milliard has been deducted from the original estimate there, but the broad fact remains that an exceedingly large sum will have to be found elsewhere than in taxation. He puts the case at its best when he suggests that the ordinary budget, practically balanced, but there are the extraordinary and the special budgets.

As for future years he estimates that there will be a substantial deficit even on the ordinary budget unless a huge effort is made. If Germany pays, he concludes, France will emerge from her financial difficulties in spite of the colossal charges that the war has put upon her. If Germany does not pay, the problem, he declares, is insoluble. Thus France is entitled to obtain what is owing by any method, even the method of directly seizing German riches which really belong to France.

His financial plan is as follows: The suppression of the extraordinary budget; the energetic reduction of expenses; the limitation of the policy of loans; and the return to a stricter system of control. It should be particularly noted that such statements as Mr. Poincaré expressly welcome this clear statement of the situation. For the sake of accuracy it might be well that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor endeavor to correct some of the figures given. Mr. Chéron shows that the public debt is thus composed:

France	
Internal debt (perpetual and long term)	132,007,213,723
Floating debt	60,890,711,100
Advances of Banque de France to state	25,000,000,000
External debt (subject to variations according to rate of exchange)	82,346,296,900
Total	302,744,221,723

### Repayment Doubtful

The item concerning the advances of the Banque de France should surely be higher. According to the figures of the Banque de France it should be 30,198,000,000, as follows:

France	
Permanent advances	200,000,000
New advances under laws of 1914 to 1920	24,000,000,000
Bons du Trésor discounted for advances from state to foreign governments	5,998,000,000
Total	30,198,000,000

The last amount is nominally recoverable from other governments, but obviously it is the French Government which is responsible to the Banque de France. Indeed the repayment of the debt is doubtful. Some of the "foreign governments" are probably anti-Bolshevik governments which have disappeared. Thus it might be safer to reckon the debt at over 307,000,000,000 francs.

Are pessimistic conclusions to be drawn? The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in France cannot refrain from repeating the thesis that has been put forward on many occasions—that the burden of the war cannot in justice be allowed to lie specially on France, who has spent this money and incurred these liabilities in a cause which the whole of the Allies and the United States at different dates made their cause. While France may look for redress from Germany, any default or insufficiency in that quarter will not absolve the Allies and America from their obligation, which is, if not legal, at any rate moral, to share the expenses of the war in accordance with their

**The Lowry & Goebel Co.**  
FURNITURE  
of Character at Popular Prices  
Sole of the Paris Furniture  
125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

means, and not limit their liabilities to their actual spending.

### Payment of Officials

Whatever because of France's claims on Germany, it would seem inevitable that sooner or later there will have to be held an international conference to occupy itself with the question of an equitable settling up and division of the financial burden. The sense of solidarity which existed during the war and during the early months of the peace making cannot be allowed to disappear entirely. This is perhaps an opinion which it would be wrong to insist upon in an article which seeks to be objective, but it is an opinion that in some shape or other will have eventually to be seriously considered and discussed.

The discussion in the Senate on the budget and its implications was exceedingly important. Its character was such that it deserves the widest publicity outside France. Mr. Chéron bravely declared that France is capable of triumphing over the difficulties of peace as she triumphed over the difficulties of the war. But it is necessary to make known the full truth. The treasury is in a serious pass. It has to borrow from the banks for immediate needs. New and gigantic fiscal efforts are necessary since certain resources such as the liquidation of stocks and the taxation of war profits will no longer be available.

"We are approaching," said the reporter, "a situation in which the ordinary resources of the state will all be affected to the service of the debt and to the payment of officials! No body has any right to demand France's credits on Germany. There is no imposable debt for Germany but if she does not pay the load will fall on French shoulders. The necessity of economy was insisted upon as well as the folly of pursuing certain state enterprises which added to the deficit—such as the working of the railroads."

### Loans Favored

Much of the discussion turned upon matters of internal reform, such as the reduction of the number of officials who cost more than 4,000,000,000 per annum. There are nearly 700,000 of them. Mr. Dausset demanded drastic economies such as the suppression of various state departments. He believed that the new taxes of last year pressed very heavily upon Frenchmen, but he asked that steps should be taken to assure their proper collection. There were two obvious methods of meeting the deficit—one was the contracting of new loans and the other was the emission of fresh billets de banque. The Senator was not opposed to the employment of German labor in the devastated regions.

"The policy of loans is fairer to the present generation. It is logical and moral to demand that our successors should bear a portion of the immense charges." He had confidence in the vital forces of the country.

Raphael George Levy, who is a famous economist, endeavored to show that Germany was in a position to pay the sums demanded from her. Before the war the fortune of Germany was valued at 424,000,000,000 gold francs. The Paris accord envisaged a reduction ranging from 2,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 gold marks. He believed that Germany could also on the annuity of 6,000,000,000 an exterior loan of at least 100,000,000,000 marks. But 6,000,000,000 was only the tenth part of the revenue of Germany before the war. Today her revenue must be 180,000,000,000. If Germany showed good faith she could raise the money, pay off her debt, and live in peace with the world.

### Inflation Must Stop

The Finance Minister, Paul Doumer, in a sober exposition expressed himself hostile to all fresh monetary inflation. It was essential that the franc should rise in value and the cost of living accordingly go down.

Mr. Ribot, the veteran former Premier, would have neither a new emission of notes nor a tax on capital nor special accounts nor continuation of the policy of loans. Where, then, is the money to be found, he was asked. It would be found, replied Mr. Ribot, if the country had the sentiment that the era of waste is closed, and that loans were no longer to be used to cover deficits due to a feeble financial direction. It must be confessed that this kind of criticism is hardly helpful, but he went on to indicate where economies could be effected—in military expenses, in the expenses of administration. Mr. Ribot did not hesitate to envisage a system of reparations in kind, that is to say in German labor and German material.

### DIVISION OF PROVINCE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The movement to bring about the separation of Vancouver Island from the rest of British Columbia, through the creation of a separate province, has been fairly launched. The Victoria City Council has passed a resolution in favor of recommending the separation proposal for discussion by the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island, at their forthcoming convention, with the request that island farmers and Labor organizations be invited to attend the convention.

### Baby Week at Shillito's

Everything charming for the Baby. Mothers will realize the economy of purchasing hats, coats, dresses and underthings for the tiny tot.

**John Shillito Company**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN BRITAIN

From the Figures to Hand It Would Appear That Problem Must Cause Anxiety to Government and Labor Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The problem of the unemployed continues to be the all-absorbing topic among social reformers, and one that must give great anxiety to the government, as well as to employers and to Labor leaders. No one can watch the workless parade the streets in straggled ranks, with their banners and their bands, without being impressed by the sight. For, scattered here and there, can be detected the soldier in his brown tunic and with firm step, marching as we saw him on his way to the battlefields of Flanders.

From the figures to hand it would appear as if the crest of the unemployed wave had not been reached. Looking through the returns of the Amalgamated Engineering Union for the past six months, the conclusion is reached that the numbers are still rising, and in increasing ratio with each succeeding month. The jump from December to January and again from January to February being very pronounced.

### Engineers Unemployed

The percentage over the entire membership of the Engineers Union, less apprentices, works out: September 2.46; October 3.58; November 4.78; December 5.3; January 7.79; February 10.14 per cent. That is to say, there were 35,105 members of the union in receipt of out-of-work benefit, in addition to which there were another 5500 engineers signing the register who were not entitled, for one reason or another, to donation, thereby running the total numbers up to 43,805 unemployed, or a percentage of 17.73 of the whole. In addition to which the union had at the end of February no less than 7537 in receipt of benefit, while 6047 are receiving supplementary benefit, or 2.02 and 1.86 per cent, respectively, of the entire membership.

The above figures are a fair index as to the position of any number of other industries; while one or two others, particularly the steel industry, is even in a more sorry plight. The South Wales tinplate trade, for instance, is almost entirely at a standstill; even where there is some semblance of activity the workers are on day-to-day contracts. Shipping, too, is in the throes of a terrible slump, and the docks, wharves and quays offer a solemn contrast to the energy of a year or more ago, when the river sides were hives of industry, and shipowners, so it is alleged, made great fortunes.

### Reasons for Depression

Many reasons are given for the general depression in trade, depending upon the point of view: the extreme among employers, on the one hand, attributing the phenomenon to "cannery" among the workers and their universal unwillingness to increase production—or even to produce in the same quantities as was customary before the war; while the extremists among Labor circles violently assert that the slump in trade is the result of an agreed plan to so flood the Labor market with unemployed as to enable employers to cut down wages and generally to make inroads upon the workers' standard of living.

In between these extremes there are, fortunately, to be found large bodies of opinion endeavoring faithfully to get at the root of the problem, handicapped with their own pet obsessions, perhaps, but still willing to hear the other fellow's point of view, to discuss the matter with him in an effort to arrive at a solution. It is to these that the community must look, as probably the evils of unemployment are traceable not to one or two causes, but to a number of causes acting and reacting on each other. Still, it is a strange commentary upon civilization that there should be hungry men and women and little children in a world of plenty. Neither the employer who compares wages with those obtaining before the war and suggests getting back to them, nor the Labor extremist who urges a still further reduction in the hours of the working week, are of assistance in the crisis.

No one in his common senses wants to return to the condition of things that prevailed—say during the last great slump and operated almost right up to the outbreak of the European conflict, when, to take the railways, for instance, a Board of Trade report

**Save at Hankes**  
French and American adaptations in the latest styles for every season and accessories for every requirement of dress

published in 1913, which had taken four years to compile and publish, revealed the fact that there were no less than 36,000 adult railwaymen receiving 19s. or less per week, and employed for atrociously long hours at that.

### An Unenviable Record

The railway companies have behind them an unenviable record, for the report referred to was only undertaken after persistent demands by Richard Bell, M. P., at that time the secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, in consequence of the repeated attempts to discredit a statistical census compiled by the union itself, the railway companies asserting that nearly all the 100,000 paid less than 21s. a week were boys. The census caused a sensation at that time, both in regard to wages and hours, but the outstanding feature subsequently was the extraordinarily exact confirmation of the Board of Trade figures to those revealed by the union.

The extreme section of the Labor movement should be in a position to know by this time that the mere reduction in the hours of labor does not solve the unemployed problem, does not "make the work go round," a larger number of people. On the other hand, statistics prove that a reduction in the working week does not necessarily mean less output; there is a diminishing return when a workman has reached a certain hour on the clock, which varies with his physical condition. Then again Labor's productivity has and still can be increased by the introduction of labor-saving appliances, in the share of which he is rightly entitled.

An extraordinary illustration is that of the textile operatives, whose numbers fell from 1,500,000 in the year 1861 to 1,300,000 in 1891, while the annual consumption of raw cotton in the same time was nearly doubled, or from about 9,000,000 hundredweight to 15,000,000 hundredweight. And finally was not reached in the year 1891; the engineering experts in the manufacture of textile machinery did not cry halt. It was Shelley who said that wealth accumulates and men decay, but Ruskin was surely nearer the truth when he said that there was no wealth but life. And men and women live a fuller, nobler life, when relieved of want and the constant grinding fear of unemployment.

## NEED OF CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has adopted resolutions urging strict governmental control of immigration, including a selection at the source in accordance with the quantitative, qualitative and geographic needs of the United States. The committee which has been studying the immigration situation reports that conditions have reached the point of needing thorough, practical legislative remedies in order to protect the country.

### NEW LABOR PARTY IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—A mass meeting has been called for the official formation of a new political party in Ontario, to represent organized and unorganized Labor. Preliminary steps have already been taken, the explanation being given that the new party is not advocated to replace any Labor political organization now in existence, but to include them all. It is believed that candidates representing both organized and unorganized Labor would meet with greater support at elections, than men representing only organized workers. There are many unorganized workers in this city and elsewhere in the Province who are not in accord with the organized Labor movement, but who because they are not members of unions, have very little interest in existing political bodies. The disputes and weaknesses of existing bodies are pointed out as a reason for the success of the new organization.

**Lawton Company**  
Genuine Trade Dress

Distinctive Apparel for Gentlewomen

Tailors, Frocks, Gowns, Coats, Capes, Skirts, Hand made Blouses, Sweaters and Sport Togs in a Wide Selection at Moderate Prices

14 East Fourth St. Opp. Hotel Linton CINCINNATI

**Potters Shoes**  
A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866  
We've Grown with the City  
10-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

## INDIA AND A WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

Definition Given of the National Policy by Which Indian Subjects of the King Are Admitted to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A clear definition of the White Australia policy in relation to Indian subjects of the King has been set forth by Mr. Poynton, Minister for Home and Territories, in reply to a cabled statement made by a leading Indian journalist.

According to the cable message to Australia, the native journalist declared that there was much bitterness among his countrymen in India on account of the White Australia policy. It was unjust, he said, that as an Indian gentleman and a British subject could not come to Australia to establish trade agencies. He threatened that India, when it obtained self-government, would forbid Australians to land in her territory, unless the Commonwealth's embargo on Indians was relaxed.

The Federal Minister, in reply, pointed out that the Indian journalist was singularly misinformed. It was entirely incorrect that he could not come to Australia and also incorrect that Indian merchants could not come to the Commonwealth to establish trade agencies.

### Arrangements of 1905

"As far back as 1905 an arrangement was made with the Government of India which referred to the admittance of tourists and merchants," declared the Minister. "It was then provided that if the Indians in question had passports from their government certifying to their status they could be admitted to Australia without question. In the case of a merchant who desired to remain here for an indefinite period there was a proviso that he should apply each year for a renewal of his exemption. Although that arrangement has been in force so long very little advantage has been taken of it by Indians, either tourists or merchants, and a great many people in India appear to be quite ignorant that any such arrangement exists."

The Minister said that several imperial conferences had been held during the war. India and the Dominions had been represented on these. The desire of the people of India for facilities of access to Australia was first mentioned in 1917, and at the Imperial War Conference of 1918. At the latter conference allusion was made to the idea of reciprocity which had been agreed upon in the previous year. The 1918 conference agreed as follows, in pursuance of the 1917 resolution:

### Right of Restrictions

1. It is an inherent function of the governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by the means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

2. British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visit, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the basis of reciprocity as follows:

(a) The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws

which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b) Such right of visit or temporary residence shall, in each individual case, be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile and subject to visit there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c) Such right shall not extend to a visit, or temporary residence, for labor purposes or to permanent settlement.

### Conditions of Passport

The Minister explained that the Australian Government subsequently formally stated that, in view of these resolutions, and with the desire to give full effect to the feeling which animated the conference, it was prepared to extend the arrangement in force since 1905 so, as to permit Indian merchants, students and tourists to be admitted on passports and to remain in the Commonwealth indefinitely without the need for a further application, so long as they preserved the capacity in respect of which the passport was issued. It was made clear that the term "merchant" did not include retail shopkeepers or hawkers but was confined to persons in the wholesale overseas trade between the two countries.

"In pursuance of the resolutions quoted," continued the Minister, "the Australian Government went further, and agreed to allow Indians already permanently domiciled in Australia to bring in a wife and young children. "It will be seen, therefore, that the Indian journalist is perfectly free to come here when he pleases, and so are any Indian merchants who desire to establish trading stations for the purpose of promoting trade between the Commonwealth and India."

## EGYPT TO GROW MORE RICE THIS SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Although Egypt's water supply appears to be even shorter than that of last year, the main river at the time of writing being about 50 centimeters lower than the mean, the Ministry of Public Works proposes to permit the cultivation of 230,000 acres of rice as against the 150,000 acres authorized at this time last year. It is estimated that this will be possible as, owing to the government's restrictions limiting the cotton area of any proprietor to one-third of his cultivable land and also owing to reduced sowings as a result of the fall in the price of the staple, a considerably smaller area will be put to cotton this year.

As the price of rice is still comparatively high and as the country readily absorbs all the crop Egypt can grow, the news will be very welcome to cultivators. Owing chiefly to the spell of cold and rainy weather experienced during the last month, the cotton crop will, it is estimated, be later than usual by from 10 to 15 days in the middle delta of the Nile and from 20 to 25 days in the extreme north. While early sowing is undoubtedly most advisable, it is still too early to say what effect this lateness will have on the crop, as a hot summer has frequently more than counteracted such loss of time in the past. That the area will be very much smaller than that of last year, which was the highest ever grown, is certain, but this by no means indicates that the yield will be proportionately lower, seeing that the average yield last year was so abnormally poor.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY ARBITERS ADJOURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—After nine weeks of strenuous work, the Grand Trunk Commission of Arbitration adjourned sine die with its task unfinished, in consequence of the refusal of the Dominion Government to grant any extension of time for the task allotted to the arbitrators. Sir Walter Cassels, chairman, returned to Ottawa; William Howard Taft, representing the Grand Trunk, to New Haven, Connecticut; and Sir Thomas White, representing the Dominion Government, to Toronto. The net result of the prolonged investigation is that, after the Grand Trunk and the government for a year past have been gathering evidence, at immense expense, with the sessions of the Arbitration Commission running into tremendous costs, the collection of over 5000 pages of typewritten evidence, the hearings have come to a close, with only one side of the case having been heard, and no award. Under the terms of the agreement by which the government took over the financial control of the Grand Trunk Railway it was provided that actual control should not be passed over by the directors to the nation until the award of the Board of Arbitration should be given settling the value of the \$60,000,000 of preference and common stock of the company. This has not been given, and, under the terms of the statute, the arbitration members are now without jurisdiction, the board having automatically gone out of existence. Under the agreement the directors now have no legal power to turn over control of the Grand Trunk to the government. Before that can be done it will be necessary to call a meeting of the British shareholders in London, and for them to pass a resolution authorizing the directors to make a subsidiary agreement, by which they will be empowered to transfer control of the Grand Trunk to the government. Before dispersing it was agreed by arbitrators and counsel that the commission should still continue as an entity, in case further developments made it possible for it to meet again to hear the remainder of the evidence.

## ONTARIO DISPENSES WITH FUEL CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Ontario Government has decided that the time has now arrived when it is well to dispense with the services of the Ontario Fuel Commissioner. E. C. Drury, the Premier, in making the announcement in the Legislative Assembly, said that the government had come to the conclusion that "the less we interfere with ordinary business the better." The Premier further stated that in his opinion the office of Fuel Commissioner had not justified its existence during the past year. This same view was taken by F. Wellington Hay, Liberal Whip, who said it was time for the Province to get back to pre-war conditions. He did not know of any time when the small dealer selling coal in small communities had made more money than he had during the regime of the Fuel Commissioner.

G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservative Party, took the opposite view. He pleaded for the retention of the office of Fuel Commissioner. The needy people of the Province would be the first affected by reason of the removal of the one official who was capable of looking after the distribution of coal. Coal prices had dropped, and it would now be advisable for the Province to secure adequate supplies of coal, which would be much needed next winter.

**C. F. Hovey Co.**  
BOSTON Established 1841 MASS.

MERCHANDISE UP TO A STANDARD

**Put Our Advertising to the Test**

It is not written for its type effects or its literary merit. It is prepared for you—it is our message regarding VALUES. A visit to the store will show you that every department contributes its timely offerings. Every advantage in the changing market is manifested in our pricing; our advertising tells you only in part. A visit to the store will acquaint you with a countless number of Hovey Supreme Values.



## TEXTILE MEN HEAR PAPERS ON LABOR

"Shop Committees" and "Labor Efficiency" Are Topics at National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Industrial housing, labor efficiency and employee representation in management, were among the subjects discussed at yesterday's session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in this city.

"We are continually preaching that the human element is the most important factor in industry and we are beginning to put this preaching into practice," said R. L. Wilson, works manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in describing the shop committee plan which has been in successful operation in that company.

"Industry depends upon cooperation based on the acceptance by employers and employees of some practical application of the principle that Capital and Labor are interdependent," said Mr. Wilson. "The development of each is dependent upon cooperation of the other. In other words, we should not say Capital and Labor but rather Capital with Labor."

Better Understanding  
"Employer and employee should strive to better understand each other's problems, hopes, ideals, motives and methods. Each should respect the opinions of the other. We cannot have cooperation without confidence and good will and these can only be secured by contact between the parties. Employees' representation will furnish a more direct contact between management and men and give each a better understanding of the other's viewpoints. It will give the employees a voice in determining the conditions under which they work and will enlist their support, loyalty and undivided effort."

"A good labor policy is one that works," said W. B. Bassett of New York, in talking on "Labor Efficiency Through Good Will." "I want to bring out," he said, "the point that the nice functioning of Capital and Labor is not at all social, but is instead, a management problem. Efficient labor rests upon the stimulation of the creative faculty through proper work arrangement; efficient capital rests upon the stimulation of the reproductive faculty through proper planning. The efficient functioning of the two in union rests upon the steady balance in adequate respective remunerations."

Talking on the question of industrial housing, Leslie H. Allen of Springfield, Massachusetts, said that the housing investments of the textile industry have become a burden. "With the exception of the mining industry," he said, "there is no industry that houses in its own buildings so large a proportion of its employees. It must be admitted that the textile industry has made a far better job of it than the mining operators. Nevertheless, I think there will be no disputing the statement that the average mill town, or mill village is not an attractive place. The houses are, as a rule, monotonous and depressing, and the attitude of the mill agents towards them is not enthusiastic."

## Optimism for Future

Expressing optimism for the future of the textile industry, Russell B. Lowe, president of the association, addressed the members at the opening of the convention. "We hear a lot about the Golden Rule in business," said Mr. Lowe. "Our business will stand its application as much as any industry. A few years ago we were delivering goods to the consumer and receiving the least along the whole line of any industry. The thanks we received were articles which pictured the awful condition of the southern farmer and the bad condition of textile labor. All textile labor, both farm and mill, was classed as the poorest paid. The only happy group in this chain seemed to be the buyer who could advertise sales at a few cents a yard. The key to this situation is a proper price for goods which will allow more to go to the farmer and mill labor. Let us work to keep this industry from a position which will bring such criticism as we were justly guilty of in the past. Let this industry be the leader in the application of the Golden Rule and live and let live policy which will cure most of our industrial problems and will ultimately be the platform on which future American industry will survive."

Speaking of the New England transportation situation, Mr. Lowe said: "Believing that Boston should be a terminal of trunk lines, I personally feel that the Boston & Maine Railroad should be taken by the Canadian Pacific, the Pittsburgh division by the Delaware & Hudson, the New Haven by the Pennsylvania, and the Central New England, with the Williamstown-Boston line, by the Erie. This would make Boston a terminal for the Canadian Pacific, New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania, and would allow coal feeders like the Delaware & Hudson to supply our needs."

## PRO-LIQUOR LEADER BECOMES A DRY

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Prohibitionists rejoice yesterday on learning that A. Strother, of Welch, for many years leader of the pro-liquor forces in the Legislature, had publicly deserted the liquor advocates and gone over to the prohibition side. Mr. Strother, one of the oldest members of the House, secured permis-

sion to speak when the Senate prohibition bill was being considered on Wednesday. The delegates settled back comfortably to listen to what they expected would be an attack against further tightening of the prohibition law.

"I have been fighting prohibition many years," he said. "Since 1907 I have carried on the fight in the Senate and the House of delegates. I have been a devotee of liquor for 30 years. It never brought me good, nor was the fight successful. Liquor has kept me down and prevented me from acquiring the honor that should have been mine. I have succeeded in throwing off the desire of the army, and it has made me a better man."

When it dawned upon members of the House that the pro-liquor leader had taken his stand with the prohibition forces, a roar of applause broke out.

## GENERAL PERSHING TO HEAD WAR STAFF

Announcement Made by Secretary of War—New Organization to "Prepare in Time of Peace for Military Operations"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question that has frequently been asked, "What is to become of General Pershing?" was answered yesterday by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, who announced that the general was to head a war staff which is to be organized to take charge of the field operations of the army in case of war. It had been presumed by some politicians and correspondents that Gen. John J. Pershing was to be chief of staff to succeed Gen. Peyton C. March, with Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord as his assistant.

Yesterday's announcement places General Pershing in a position which, if not made for him, at least fits him as well as if it had been. The purpose of the new organization, as explained by Secretary Weeks, is that there may be "instant preparation in time of peace for active military operations."

General Pershing will have a skeletonized staff, with headquarters in the War Department, corresponding to that maintained at Chaumont during the war, which will concern itself with the study of strategy, tactics and organization. General Pershing will be at the head of this activity, but the chief of staff, soon to be named, will, as heretofore, direct the administration of the army in time of peace.

The position of General Pershing will be, it is said, analogous to that occupied by Marshal Joffre before the world war, he having been selected by the French Government to command the French armies in the event of war and having organized a skeletonized staff which was instantly available.

Obedience to the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war," is giving some concern to persons whose activities are enlisted in the interests of disarmament, and even the speech of President Warren G. Harding in New York at the unveiling of the Bolivar statue, replete as it is with expressions of amity and good will, has been criticized for containing such statements as "We stand willing to fight if necessary to protect these continents and these sturdy young democracies from oppression and tyranny."

## MEXICAN RADICALS PLAN FOR MAY DAY

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Elaborate preparations for May Day demonstrations throughout Mexico are being made by radical elements here, and in some quarters there is apprehension that the observance of the day may lead to disorders. Government authorities have been amply informed as to the plans being formulated, however, and while inclined to look on the demonstrations as mere outlets for radical enthusiasm, they are prepared to meet any emergency. President Obregon has stated he does not consider present radical activities in the light of being a menace to the peace of the country.

At present there exist almost a dozen labor controversies which have developed into actual strikes or which threaten walkouts. Traction line employees in this city are said to be far from an agreement with their employers relative to working conditions. Bakers issued an ultimatum to their employers on Wednesday, threatening a strike, and weavers employed in mills located in the federal district are holding daily meetings at which a walkout is discussed.

**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
FROM PARIS

## Hand Made Summer Dresses for Women and Misses

So exquisitely made of French voile and linen, and every tiny stitch by hand, one wonders how it is possible to import them and still sell them here at such modest prices—\$12.50 to \$15.00.  
There are just one and two in some cases, of a kind, style, quality, workmanship and above all distinction and individuality. It is not often that one has the opportunity to buy dresses like these in this country at these prices.  
They were purchased through our foreign office.  
Also a Showing of Original Paris Models  
Worth, Polart, Jenny, Lanvin, Madeleine de Madeline and others.  
Prices from \$175 to \$250.  
Hudson—Third Floor—Woodward Ave. Building

## TACTICS CONFLICT IN INSURANCE WAR

Massachusetts Director of Campaign Against British Companies, Showing Prosperity, Answers Insolvency Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans to capitalize anti-British sentiment, particularly that opposed to the operation of British-owned insurance companies operating in the United States, are seen in the attack made by Warren E. Tarbell, state Senator from Worcester and Hampden, in a speech in the Senate of the Massachusetts General Court yesterday in support of a state insurance bill. It is pointed out that the address, having been made from the floor of the Senate, is privileged and can be used in a campaign for the bill. This is regarded as particularly important, since the state insurance measure, which was rejected by the Senate following the debate, is expected to be submitted to the people on the ballot under the initiative and referendum in 1922.

Following a report, recommending "leave to withdraw" by the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Tarbell had moved to substitute a bill entitled "To establish a state fund to insure liability of employers and to allow employers to insure their own risks." Mr. Tarbell's motion and bill came up on the calendar yesterday and provoked his address, urging the value of the measure, toward the end of which he declared "there is one more point," and launched into an attack on British companies operating in this country and sending their profits to Great Britain. Mr. Tarbell's motion to substitute, was defeated and the committee report was accepted by the Senate.

Americanism Pleaded  
"We are all Americans," affirmed Mr. Tarbell, reaching the last point. "We tell about and listen to the wonderful achievements of America. We are asked to preach Americanism. But are we practicing what we preach? We were in the late war but a few months when the government found it necessary to confiscate German companies. We found that German employees of these companies were enabled to go into our workshops and factories, and even our homes. They were enabled to inspect our workshops and the books of our manufacturers. That does not say it would not be the case in the case of another country or war."

"Why not be American in reality? Is it possible that Americans are not able to carry on such business as this? It is not my wish to attack any special country or people. I favor our own country, and that country is America. But if it is true that many of these companies are being called upon to cancel insurance, how long will they endure? You will be surprised to know how much money we are sending out of the country every year through these channels." Mr. Tarbell introduced figures on four British-owned, and four partly British-owned, insurance companies operating in this country. In the cases of those of an entirely foreign ownership, his figures showed that in all cases their remittances in profits to Great Britain in 1919 and 1920 exceeded their capitalization in the United States. In the cases of the partly foreign-owned companies, Mr. Tarbell's figures purported to show that the three companies cited had an American directorate owning less than 1 per cent of the investment.

## Propaganda Offices

In closing, the Senator reaffirmed his allegiance to the ideal of insurance of Americans by American companies. He reiterated his conviction that Americans have ability equal to the operation of these companies, and declared against the remittance of "millions of dollars" of American money yearly to Great Britain.

While the direction taken by Mr. Tarbell in his speech and the figures introduced in the Senate tend to controvert the propaganda from other anti-British sources to the effect that insolvency of British companies, it is alleged that it is designed primarily as an expression of opposition, regardless of whether it condemns or discounts, so long as it attacks. It is felt that it will serve to attract certain elements to support the measure as a referendum on the ballot, although, according to the Judiciary Committee, Labor is opposed to the measure. Although the bill is a recurrent one, it is pointed out that this phase of the program for its passage is a new one.

## All Declared Solvent

Report on British Insurance Companies in New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
ALBANY, New York—According to Jesse Phillips, State Superintendent of

Insurance, all of the insurance companies of Great Britain doing business in New York State are solvent. "They are solvent and have a surplus in each instance measured and valued by the same standards as the American companies," said Superintendent Phillips yesterday.

This statement is based upon the last report, which was as of December 31, 1920.

Statistics on file in the State Department of Insurance show that there were 32 English insurance companies doing business in New York State and that the amount of their individual surplus varies from \$235,000 to \$5,230,152. Of the British companies, 25 are fire and fire marine companies; 11 are ocean marine companies, and 6 are casualty companies. The total of their assets is \$281,662,705; their liabilities foot up \$207,759,382, and their surplus to policy holders is \$73,903,323. The largest surplus of the British insurance companies is that of the Royal Company of England, \$5,230,152. The smallest is that of the Western Alliance Reinsurance Company of England, \$235,691.

## FIERCE ATTACKS ON ARMENIANS

Slaughter and Devastation Charged to Tartars and Bolsheviks in Near East Dispatches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—Two messages received from Erivan by the Near East Relief, via Teheran, Persia, and Basra, Mesopotamia, show that for the fifth time the Armenian Republic has been engulfed by Bolshevik invaders, and that the remnants of the Armenian army and what is left of the Armenian Government are retreating to the mountain fastnesses of the Karabakh, north of the Arax River.

The first message, greatly delayed in transit, reads:  
"Fierce attacks by Bolshevik contingents, slaughtering and devastating Armenian villages in Hamarloo sector and Sharoor region. Cattle, seed grain, household goods and furniture are being carried off by Bolsheviks in Akhts-Elenovka sector. Peasant population sought refuge in Erivan. Numbers of persons have been shot in villages occupied by Bolsheviks. Nerses Avakian, deputy; Allabekian, president of Zemstvo, and other intellectuals have been executed in Delijan. Number of notables and peasants shot at Karakiss. Bolsheviks are exciting the Tartars against the Armenians for the purpose of starting armed conflict between the two populations. Armenian peasants are defending themselves heroically, but Russian soldiers continue to aid Bolshevik bands. Annihilation of Armenian people seems inevitable."

The Hamarloo sector and Sharoor region are directly east of Mr. Ararat in the Valley of the Arax River. Attacks from this direction must be by Tartars, not Russian Bolsheviks, it is asserted. The Akhts-Elenovka sector is west of Lake Gochka, 30 miles north of Erivan, according to the same authority. The forces attacking from this direction would probably be Georgian Bolsheviks and the dual attack would surround the Armenian capital on three sides, leaving a way of escape only to the east, toward the Karabakh highlands, into which the Armenian army retreated under General Andronik in 1918.

The second message, sent April 16, says:  
"Armenian army and population of Erivan are retreating, fighting, to Zangazur, where famine is already setting in. Representatives have been sent to Teheran, Persia, in search of assistance and food."

## MICHIGAN HOUSE PASSES LIBEL BILL

LANSING, Michigan—A bill defining and prohibiting general libel passed the lower house of the Legislature yesterday. It defines general libel as an attack upon the patriotism or loyalty of members of any religious denomination or sect. The bill now goes to the Senate. Bitter debate preceded passage of the measure in the House. Its proponents asserted it was necessary "to combat a vicious anti-Semitic campaign by a Michigan publication," while its opponents declared it was too broad. "It is not aimed alone at the Anti-Semitic campaign," said Representative Erick of Detroit, adding that it would prevent newspapers from attacking political parties.

## Walk-Over Boot Shops

1059 Woodward Avenue  
1546 Woodward Avenue

13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park  
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

**The Russel Co.**  
1536 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
LADIES APPAREL  
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

## Himelhoch's

DETROIT, MICH.  
The New Sports Suits are Remarkably  
"Full-Well" Jersey Suits, \$15.00—\$17.50—\$25.00  
While called Sports Suits, in reality they are just as serviceable and smart for business, shopping or any informal occasion. Since their smartness will survive many a season's wear the economy of a sport suit is unquestioned.

## CHINESE TRADE BILL REPORTED

Dyer Measure Provides for Federal Incorporation of American Firms Operating in China, With Large Tax Exemptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Indications that the Administration is exerting its influence to promote trade with the Far East in an effort to retain the commercial advantages that America has won since the war are seen in the action of the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday in reporting favorably the Dyer bill providing for the federal incorporation of companies now doing business in China.

By a provision exempting these companies from the payment of income and corporation taxes, following the policies of other nations, the legislation is designed to place American business in China on an equal footing with the foreign competition it is forced to meet.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the Judiciary Committee by the Department of Commerce and the Department of State for favorable action on the bill during the present session so as to lose no time in giving encouragement to American investment and commercial enterprises. British business in the Far East is fostered by its government, and Republican leaders who are behind the Dyer bill declare it is right that American companies should receive similar encouragement.

## America in Lead

"Give American merchants in China an equal chance and the resulting benefits to American manufacturers, business men, farmers and labor will outweigh a hundred times the small loss in taxes which we would forgo," Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, author of the bill, declared in discussing the probable effects of the proposed law.

Some idea of the importance of China trade to America is given in a survey of the trade of the four principal nations in the Shanghai trade for 1919, which shows the United States leading with a total valuation of \$194,906,000. Japan is a close second, with \$156,832,000 for her credit. Great Britain and France follow with \$129,147,000 and \$46,607,000, respectively.

Before the war the American share of China's foreign trade amounted to but 6 per cent, the balance going chiefly to Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan. Under the stimulus of the war and also because European markets were closed, American merchants were able to gain a substantial foothold in the foreign commerce of China, having at the present time about 17 per cent of it. The number of American firms has increased from 48 in 1915 to 313 in 1920.

China at her present state of development constitutes a market for practically everything produced in America.

## Growth of Trade

Comparison of the Chinese customs reports of 1904 and 1919 reveals that the trade between the United States and China has nearly quadrupled in 15 years and gives some idea of future possibilities if American companies can be placed on an equal footing with their foreign competitors.

The difficulties of American firms now engaged in the China trade, which the proposed law seeks largely to remedy, are summarized by Mr. Dyer as follows:

"First—There is no uniformity of regulations, none of the state laws being adapted to foreign trade purposes, and several of the state incor-

poration laws being lax permits the promotion of a great deal of undesirable business, such as fly-by-night promotions that are very damaging to our prestige with the Chinese business men.

"Second—Our chief competitors in China are the British and Japanese. The British and French have enacted special regulations governing their companies in China, exempting them from the operation of home income and excess profits taxation. This places the American firm at a distinct disadvantage, since it cannot build up the necessary reserve to carry over the years of depression and uncertainty. In prosperous years the American can meet the competition, but in slack times American firms would be in danger of going bankrupt while their competitors would get the business.

"Third—The operation of the home income and excess profits taxation under the various state regulations upon our companies in China, prevents the Chinese business man from forming joint enterprises with American business men. The Chinese are anxious to cooperate with American merchants but since Chinese capital coming into an American company is taxed the same as the American capital, the Chinese are thus prevented from cooperating with us and are forced to invest in British and Japanese companies, thus throwing the resulting purchases of equipment and other business necessities to those countries instead of to the United States.

"Since China is the only country where we operate to any great extent under extra-territorial treaties, a clause has been written into the bill directing that the Secretary of Commerce shall advise with the Secretary of State, who is in a position to understand all matters affecting treaties between this and other countries, with China, in promulgating and prescribing regulations under which business might be carried on.

"The question of whether Congress has power to pass this bill has been given much consideration," said Mr. Dyer. "It is apparent on examining the proposed legislation that the corporations sought to be created are not designed to engage as a business in exporting or importing merchandise from or into China, but are expected to conduct business in China of a character domestic to that country, such as erecting and operating factories, electric light plants, telegraph, telephone and railway lines."

## CONFERENCE ON MONEY FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a conference yesterday between Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and the House subcommittee in charge of the naval appropriation bill, Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan, chairman, announced that the measure would be reintroduced in the form in which it was approved at the last session of the House. It will carry approximately \$395,000,000. The Secretary was said to have been assured that there would be no reduction in the \$90,000,000 provided in the bill for continuing construction.

**The Spring Suit**

—Is one of the questions uppermost in the well groomed woman's mind these days, and the selection we are showing is more widely varied in mode and of greater interest than ever, featuring styles suitable to the needs and demands of widely differing tastes.

The fabrics most in favor are Tricotines and Trill Louises, the models include the youthful box and knee coats some with the new ripple skirts, and of course the tailored and semi-tailored modes always in demand, also elaborately beaded and embroidered models.

The prices range from \$50 to \$175

Suit Section

**Klimes**

177-179-181 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

## FARMERS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Harding Asked by Delegation From Convention to Pursue Vigorous Policy in Regard to the Economic Situation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Warren G. Harding was asked yesterday by the National Farmers Union Convention to call a conference of representatives of the basic industries to meet with representatives of the railroads, labor and agriculture "in an effort to correct the industrial evils from which the whole country is suffering."

The request was embodied in a memorial presented at the White House by delegates from the convention, who were accompanied by a number of senators and members of the House. The President was asked to "assume a vigorous and determined leadership in the work of bringing out of a chaotic condition an industry which must be restored to its pristine glory if anything like normal conditions are to prevail in the workshops and factories of our land."

Reduced railroad rates were especially urged by the delegation. The memorial declared that it was impossible for the farmers to market their products without incurring a loss with "frozen credits, with almost prohibitive freight rates and with costs of distribution so enormous."

The memorial continued: "The consequence is that while millions of tons of food rot in the field or are held in the barns or other places of storage, scores of thousands of our children in the cities are unable to obtain food."

The farmers said they were the "innocent victims of an economic system, manipulated, we fear, by shortsighted and selfish interests."

Declaring that farmers realized the importance of transportation as second only to production, and approached the problem in a spirit of friendliness to the railroads, the memorial said they were ready to take their place with other industries.



THIS is just one of the many "adorable" frocks you will find in the Gray and Blue Shops.

The Gray and Blue Shops are for young women and for slender women, who wear "young" clothes.

Second Floor

**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
DETROIT

**A Safe Place**

to Buy Children's and Infants' Shoes.

Second Floor

**FYFES**  
Woodward and Adams  
DETROIT

**A Safe Place**

to Buy Children's and Infants' Shoes.

Second Floor

**FYFES**  
Woodward and Adams  
DETROIT

**MacDiarmid Candies**

Just Old-Fashioned Goodness in a New-Fashioned Way  
7 STORES IN DETROIT

**Jacob & VanWormer Co.**  
Interior Decorators  
Curtains Draperies Floor Coverings  
Upholstering Lamp Shades  
Special Furniture  
4th Floor University Building  
35 Grand River Ave., East  
DETROIT

**STOUT WOMEN**

We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in SMART APPAREL

guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 30 to 56.

**LANE BRYANT**  
2d Floor—Washington Arcade 1537 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

**CANTON CO.**  
1635 Washington Boulevard  
DETROIT

That different Shop of Correct Wearables for MAN OR BOY featuring Quality at Moderate Prices

**COAL**

For Fireplace or Furnace, House or Factory

"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"

**UNITED FUEL SUPPLY CO.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.**  
WEEK YOU WANT GOOD  
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies  
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

**Pringle Furniture Co.**

FURNITURE OF QUALITY  
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames  
Specials Framed to Order  
431 Grand Avenue, DETROIT  
D. PRINGLE, Manager

**Exclusive Styles**

In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs

**The Rollins Co.**  
1545 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade  
DETROIT

**Paris Cleaners and Dyers**  
WALNUT SIX  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Kuhn's**

Makers of High Grade Candies  
1418 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.  
LUNCHEON SUPPER



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUILDING IS STILL  
ON THE INCREASE

Comparative Figures for March Show More Projects Undertaken, Especially of the Smaller Kind, in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Curtailment that has followed over-production of certain raw materials and the consequent increased unemployment in the United States that contributes to the slackness of business generally in a measure, tends to concentrate a helpful attention on the building situation. The gradual drying up of war-borne industries naturally forces business away from those projects, but the readjustment that is necessary to start the flow of building activity so much needed at present has been slow, although there are encouraging signs of increasing expansion along these lines to be found in the monthly reports on construction work throughout the country.

The March figures show an increase in the number of projects compared with the preceding month and also with the same period last year. The most encouraging feature to the average person who pays rent is that there is widespread development in the erection of small building projects that promise eventual relief from high rents.

## Prices Still High

As the construction work increases any accumulated surplus of raw materials will decrease correspondingly, and restoration of work in these allied industries is bound to follow. There is still complaint against the high prices of materials that have already made some concessions. The war-time conditions of this year are a source of contention, but whether adjustments are made or not, the fact remains that the volume of building is increasing.

The figures published by the F. W. Dodge Company show contracts awarded during March in the 25 northeastern states amounted to \$164,194,000, an increase of 63 per cent over the February figure. The increase is largely due to a greatly increased number of small projects. The total number of contracts awarded in March was 75 per cent greater than in the preceding month.

A comparison of this year's activity with that of last year is not to the point. At this time last year building activity was approaching the crest of a wave; now it is emerging from the trough. The conditions of this year are nearly like those of 1919. Contracts awarded during the first quarter of this year have numbered 12,180, and have amounted to \$276,631,000. During the first quarter of 1919, contracts numbered 10,724, amounting to \$274,562,000.

Among the contracts let in March, 1921, residential projects took the lead, amounting to \$60,635,000, or 37 per cent of the total. Public works and utilities amounted to \$24,068,000, or 14 per cent of the total; business buildings, \$22,776,000, or 14 per cent of the total; educational buildings, \$19,030,000, or 11 per cent of the total; industrial buildings, \$10,640,000, or 7 per cent of the total.

Contemplated new projects were reported in March to the number of 10,184, at an estimated cost of \$399,071,000.

## Comparative Figures

Official reports to The American Contractor from the building departments of 184 cities show 47,324 building permits issued during March, 1921, whose total estimated valuation is \$124,450,439 as compared to 35,332 permits issued during March of 1920 whose \$154,322,845 valuation exceeded the valuation of the current year by 20 per cent. Much of this 20 per cent may be charged to higher construction costs of last year. The fact that the number of permits is greater this year seems to bear this out, though part of the increased number must be accounted for because of the fact that the percentage of residence construction is higher this year than last.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS' EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Net earnings of the federal reserve banks paid into the Treasury as franchise taxes under the Federal Reserve Act totaled \$90,724,500 for the calendar year 1920, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announces. This amount was used, he declared, to reduce a like amount of certificates of indebtedness, series B, 1921, maturing January 15, 1921.

The volume of tax receipts from income and excess profits taxes received on the first payment in March, the Secretary estimated, amounted to \$727,545,548. In comparison the volume of receipts in March last year totaled \$912,757,463.

## BRITISH GOLD AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—British gold bars worth \$2,300,000 arrived here Thursday on the Saxonia, consigned to the National City Bank, Equitable Trust Company and Kahn, Loeb & Co.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
JAPANESE TRADE

Cotton Yarn Market Stronger in Latter Part of March, After Declines Earlier in the Month

NEW YORK, New York.—The Japanese cotton yarn market showed some improvement in the latter part of March, after continued weakness in the cotton and silver markets had led to successive declines earlier in the month, according to cables reports from the Bank of Japan. The market was benefited largely by a decreasing stock and by the stabilizing tendency in the price of American cotton and silver.

Demand for money, which was especially heavy at the end of March owing to tax payment requirements and a desire of government deposit banks to have funds on hand, brought about an active short-term money market which had been dull for some time. A substantial reduction in bankers' deposits with the bank of Japan resulted. The security market remained quiet in March, the bearish movement which previously prevailed having practically disappeared.

Raw silk became steadier with the passage of a bill by both houses authorizing an appropriation up to \$30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000) to the Imperial Raw Silk Corporation to offset losses brought about by its operation. Buying on the part of the United States also helped to stimulate the raw silk market.

To meet the business slump coal owners have agreed to cut production by 17 per cent for one year.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

China's cotton spindles increased to 2,235,000 in 1921, and the 1920 crop was but 50 per cent of the normal production of 6,000,000, says the United States commercial attaché, who adds that the outlook for growing, spinning and weaving is bright and affords opportunity for American capital, the mills last year having earned as high as 100 per cent, and one leading mill having averaged 30 per cent in dividends during the last decade.

The Montana oil fields are attracting the attention of Oklahoma and Texas companies and several have sent geologists into the State to make thorough investigations.

Banks in Buenos Aires hold unaccepted documents covering American merchandise valued at \$45,000,000, and the adverse trade balance with the United States for the eight months of the fiscal year is \$135,000,000. The export of \$100,000,000 in gold is expected to further tighten credits without improving the exchange, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Daily News Record.

Governors of the United States federal reserve banks in a four-day conference in Washington, District of Columbia, last week considered matters of routine procedure and general policies. Emphasis was given to matters of detailed operations which require uniformity of action throughout reserve districts. At one session three representatives of the American Farm Bureau's Federation gave their views on conditions in different farming sections.

The United States Department of Agriculture says the average price of plow land in the United States decreased about 70 per cent last year. The average was \$38.78 an acre March 1 as compared with \$90.01 a year ago.

The Cunard Line report for 1920 shows \$249,000 profits for the year, or half those of 1919. After the payment of a 7 1/2 per cent dividend, a surplus of \$169,000 remains.

Lever Brothers reports a profit for 1920 of \$3,270,000, compared with \$1,935,000 in 1919. A dividend of 20 per cent has been declared, compared with 17 1/2 per cent in 1919, according to a Journal of Commerce London cable.

TRADING QUIET IN  
LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, England.—There was profit-taking in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 7 3/16. Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/4. The gilt-edged list was firm in spots, notwithstanding the maintenance of the Bank of England's rate of discount at 7 per cent. Fresh advances were noted in French loans on continued hopes of favorable developments in the German reparations matter. Russian descriptions were irregular owing to an impending lawsuit over Bolshevik gold.

There was investment buying of South American loans. Home rails displayed great stability because of a slight improvement in the coal labor outlook. Dollar descriptions were dull. Argentine and Mexican rails were inclined to droop. The shares of South American roads were firm. Generally the trading was quiet and without feature.

Consols for money 4 3/4, Grand 4, De Beers 11 1/4, Rand Mines 2 3/4, bar silver 34 1/2, per ounce, money 6 per cent. Discount rates—short 6 per cent; three months 6 1/4 per cent.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and year ago, follow:

	Changes from	Year Ago
10 highest grade rails 75.41	—9 1/2	—4.67
10 second grade rails 72.85	—2 1/2	—2.65
10 pub utility bonds 72.71	—1 1/2	—1.75
10 industrial bonds 85.79	—1 1/2	—1.75
Combined average 76.68	—4 1/4	—2.12

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS  
IN THE WOOL TRADE

Efforts to Reduce All of the Costs Figuring in the Textile Industry Meeting With Some Success in Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England.—The efforts to reduce the costs of production in the wool textile industry are meeting with a certain amount of success, though it is argued in some quarters that still more drastic action will have to be taken in this direction if the British industry is to hold its own in the foreign markets. Reductions in carbonizing, scouring, and combing charges have recently been announced, and while these have been welcomed by all users of wool, it is contended that combing rates are still much too high. It is also asserted that the dyeing charges are abnormally heavy, and that under existing conditions competitive business cannot be done.

Another step in the direction of reducing costs will be taken when operatives in the wool textile industry, excluding those engaged in the dyeing section, will suffer another reduction of 10 per cent on what is known as their "cost of living wage." The agreement is that wages shall rise or fall according to the fluctuations in the cost of living as shown by the Board of Trade index figure, and as this figure has fallen from 151 per cent at the beginning of February to 141 on March 1, there will be a corresponding reduction in operatives' wages. The highest point in the cost of living index figure was recorded in November, when it stood at 176. Already there have been two reductions of 10 per cent in the wages, so that with the latest fall operatives' "cost of living" wages will have declined 30 per cent.

## More Reductions Expected

The present agreement expires on May 31, and it is confidently expected that further reductions will be possible before that date. The whole question of wages will then come up for reconsideration, and a somewhat desperate fight may be looked for as between employers and employees. The employers assert that they have no desire unduly to depress wages, but it is pointed out that this item is a very heavy one in the costs of production, and with many sorts of wool already below pre-war prices, it is contended that wages must bear some relationship to the pre-war figures.

When the latest reduction comes into operation in April, time-workers in the spinning and manufacturing departments will suffer a reduction of about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., bringing their maximum down to slightly more than 50s. above the basic wage. The wages of male piece workers in worsted spinning and manufacturing will drop to 119.752 per cent above the pre-war level; those of female piece workers to 126.086 per cent, and dressers and blanket makers to 94.565 per cent above the pre-war level. The minimum rates of wages for a full week's work of 48 hours in the manufacturing section will be: Men 21 years of age, unskilled, 7s. 2s. 4d.; men 21 years of age, occupations scheduled in scale, 8s. 5d.; women 18 years of age, 47s. 11s. 4d.

The operative dyers do not come under this agreement, but their "cost of living" wages are adjusted every three months on the basis of one point for every similar rise or fall in the Board of Trade index figure. At the present time they are receiving "cost of living" wages based on the figure of 165 per cent, which prevailed when the last revision took place. Up to the present, however, they will be subject to a reduction of 24 per cent in April. Their "cost of living" wages are based on a figure of 30s. per week, so that if the reduction by the end of March is 140 per cent, they will lose 7s. 6d. of that sum, or 25 per cent, which is equivalent to the 25 points fall in the index figure.

Reparations Effects

The failure of the political negotiations between the Allies and Germany in regard to the question of reparations has already had serious effects upon the wool textile industry of this country. In recent months a considerable amount of business has been done with German firms, and some large weights of wool, tops, and yarns have been sent to Germany. Big quantities of wool have also been sent to that country to be combed, the charges being so much less than in Yorkshire, when the exchange is taken into account. Before the war, of course, Germany was one of the best customers for textiles, both raw and semi-manufactured goods, and many firms here were looking forward to the reestablishment of this trade.

Letters have been received from some of the principal firms in Germany stating that all contracts must be canceled forthwith, and that future business is out of the question. The matter has been considered by the Association of Export Merchants of Raw Materials and Yarns, and it is understood that the members have been instructed to refuse to concede to cancellations. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade and the local members of Parliament, but it is generally recognized that little can be done in the present unsettled state of the political world. On the other hand, it is suggested that a suitable form of retaliation might be found in refusing to allow German wool buyers to operate in any of the markets of the British Empire. With raw materials supplies practically cut off, it is urged, Germany could soon be brought to see the folly of her present attitude in regard to international trade.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.92 1/2	\$3.92 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (Paris)	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
France (Belgian)	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
France (Swiss)	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Italy	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Germany	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Canada	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Argentina	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Peru	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Chile	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Sweden	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Norway	170 1/2	170 1/2	150
Danish	170 1/2	170 1/2	150

## GILLILAND OIL EXPANSION

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana.—The Gilliland Oil Company has purchased a half interest in 2500 acres of leases in the new Haynesville, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, field, owned by J. E. Smithman and others, including the discovery well for a consideration said to be \$1,800,000. The Gilliland company is already carrying out plans for a six-inch pipeline from the property to connect with their line from the Homer production to the tank farm at Minden.

NORTH EUROPEAN  
HARBOR TRAFFIC

Great Increase in Shipping of Danzig Is Reported Compared to Previous Year's Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CITY OF DANZIG.—The present year has witnessed a great increase in the shipping of Danzig, and during February vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 128,112 tons entered the harbor against 66,254 tons for February, 1914. This material increase, in the first instance, is due to the Baltic America Line, as well as to the United States Mail Steamship Company, and several large American cargo boats have arrived during February. The American tonnage amounted in the aggregate to 21,631 tons against 19,017 tons British.

The emigrant traffic is expected to increase. During February 543 vessels of 672,778 tons entered the port of Hamburg, and 555 vessels, with a tonnage of 948,465 tons, entered the port of Antwerp, a decrease of some 95,000 tons, compared with the corresponding month of last year. The material increase in the traffic in Rotterdam during February has been double, compared with February, 1920, the figures being respectively 631 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 803,409 tons, and 303 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 418,178 tons.

NEW GOODYEAR  
PLANS ARE READY

Reorganization and Refinancing Preliminaries Are Completed and Now Go Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—Plans for reorganizing and refinancing the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company have been completed with the public offering of a \$30,000,000 issue of first mortgage 20-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, and another issue of \$27,500,000 10-year 2 per cent debentures to be offered to the stockholders.

To accomplish the reorganization consents were given by holders of \$65,000,000 of the company's preferred stock, \$60,000,000 of its common stock, and of \$85,000,000 of its debt, including contracts and contingent liabilities. The company is to be controlled during the life of the bonds through management stock held by Clarence Dillon of Dillon, Read & Co., John S. Brown, chairman of the board of directors of the United Trust Company of Cleveland, and Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company. Those men will name a majority of a new board of directors, which, it is anticipated, will make changes and readjustments among its executives.

A banking group composed of Dillon, Read & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., the National City Company, Lee Higginson & Co., the Guaranty Company, the Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co. offer to the public the \$30,000,000 first mortgage 20-year 8 per cent sinking fund bonds.

A banking group, including the National City Bank, the Irving National Bank, the Bank of Manhattan Company, Blair & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, Hallgarten & Co., the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Bank of California of San Francisco, and A. G. Becker & Co. of Chicago soon will offer for subscription the debentures.

Under the recapitalization the \$65,000,000 of the company's old preferred stock remains unaffected. There are authorized \$40,000,000 of its prior preference stock, of which about \$30,000,000 has been taken by merchandise creditors. There will be outstanding about 900,000 shares of its common stock of no par value carried on the books at \$1,000,000.

Proceeds of the sale of the \$30,000,000 first mortgage bonds are to be applied to the payment of bank loans and other debts amounting to roughly \$18,000,000. The company will have as of May 1 total resources of \$177,000,000; total property value, less \$11,000,000 depreciation, amounting to \$54,000,000; current assets, \$72,700,000, of which \$11,000,000 is cash; total current liabilities, \$9,600,000, and working capital in excess of \$63,000,000. Reserves of \$14,000,000 are set up and all inventories of raw materials and contracts have been written down to the present market. In addition a total of \$45,000,000 has been provided for adjustment of inventories and raw materials not delivered.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The downward trend in the wheat market was checked yesterday, and, after an irregular session, prices closed slightly higher. With May at 1.27 1/2 and July at 1.06 1/4. Corn declined slightly, May closing at 59, July at 61 1/2 and September at 63 1/2. Hogs were fairly active, prices being 25 to 40 points lower. Provisions were lower. May barley 60 1/2, July barley 60, May rye 1.20 1/4, July rye 98 1/2, September rye 98 1/2, May pork 15.25, July pork 15.65, May lard 9.50, July lard 9.95, May ribs 8.77 1/2, July ribs 9.15 1/2.

## LOWEST HOG PRICE IN 5 YEARS

CLEVELAND, New York.—All grades of hogs sold at \$8.85 per hundred pounds at the local stock yards yesterday, the lowest price in five years.

CANADIAN BUSINESS  
SITUATION REVIEW

Growing Appreciation of the Increasing Trade and Financial Relations Between the Dominion and United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The reappearance of the Fordey, or the Young, Bill in the United States Congress was coincident with the appearance of reciprocity in Parliament. In introducing his resolution to the effect that Canada should take advantage of the existence of the reciprocity treaty on the statute books of the United States, and declare for its adoption, Mr. Fielding, who negotiated for Canada the 1911 pact, said that the appearance in office of a Republican President would seem to make such action timely, since the Taft-Fielding pact was the child of a Republican Administration. While the resolution was defeated the division showed that reciprocity has a large following.

The absurdity of erecting high tariff barriers between the two countries is being more and more recognized in this country. During the last 10 years public opinion on the subject of trade with the United States has greatly changed, for though the imports from the republic last year were fully \$300,000,000 greater in value than the exports thereto, still it is now Canada's largest market and is likely to be so for some years. There is also a growing realization of the fact that the financial relations of the two being so interwoven as they are today, their trade relations will also be close.

## Best Interests Regarded

Sir Henry Drayton's statement in Parliament that action by Congress would not be followed by retaliatory measures is an evidence that in such matters the government will not be carried away in a gust of passion. Whatever changes are made in the Canadian tariff in the near future will be dictated not by the thought of getting even, but out of regard for the general interests of Canada.

The extent of the advances made by Canada to the United Kingdom and allied governments during the war has been set forth in a return recently brought down in Parliament, showing that up to the date of the signing of the armistice the United Kingdom Kingdom totaled \$949,638,000, while from that time up to February 28 last, additional advances of \$343,848,000 were made. Advances made to the allied powers amounted to \$41,325,000. Of the total advances to the United Kingdom approximately \$388,500,000 were for agricultural products. These figures disclose the extent to which the export trade of this country was maintained by credits during the war. The problem now will be to maintain this trade without these huge public credits.

The income tax is now being collected in such an efficient manner that it is becoming an important source of revenue. The collections for the year ending March 31 were \$38,000,000, as compared with \$17,000,000 for the same period last year. It is now yielding as much as the excess profits tax did at its best. The cost of collection is about 2 per cent.

## Sales Tax May Be Extended

The opinion is growing that the turnover tax will not be adopted by the government in the forthcoming budget but that rather there will be extension of the existing sales tax. Investigation into some of the estimates of the probable revenue therefrom indicate that they have been much exaggerated. The outlook during the remainder of the year is for even lower figures.

Progress is being made with the proposal to have an exhibition train of French products tour Canada. This has been under consideration for some time, and is now taking definite shape. The train will make the transcontinental trip and be hauled by the railway companies. It will contain a full line of French products and every opportunity will be afforded the public to inspect it. Moving pictures of the industrial processes attending the manufacture of goods will also be shown. It is proposed to have a train of Canadian-made goods tour France.

Some of the important pulp and paper companies are passing through a partial period of reorganization consequent upon the marked and sudden changes in conditions during the last year.

During March, 19 branch banks were opened in Canada and seven closed. Among the number the Bank of Commerce opened a branch at Port of Spain, Trinidad. Canadian banks are getting ready to follow up the movement of oil prospectors into the Mackenzie River region.

SALT INDUSTRY  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Importation of Commodity at Lower Prices Leaves Local Trade in Precarious State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
RUNCORN, England.—The British salt trade was never in such a precarious state as that which prevails today. The condition has been brought about mainly by the importation of foreign salt, which is disposed of at a figure much below that at which the British manufacturer can produce it, with the result that he is gradually being ousted from the world's markets. Other contributory causes are stated to be the high charges of labor and coal and the excessive railway rates.

Salt forms one of Runcorn's staple industries, and the effects of the trade depression are creating much additional unemployment in the town. Only a small percentage of the pans are in use at the Salt Union Works, and the new vacuum plant in the same neighborhood is working intermittently.

To afford a comparison and to give an instance of the handicap which the burden of high labor charges and maintenance dues, which render his position in markets almost hopeless. The Indian export salt trade of the British firms is being seriously menaced by the German, Spanish, and Mediterranean producers, who are at present importing thousands of tons at Calcutta. Salt is being produced by some of these firms at a very low cost, the brine being pumped from the sea and evaporated by the sun.

## DIVIDENDS

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly 1 1/4 per cent preferred dividend, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

The Louisiana Oil Refining Company has declared dividends of \$6 a share on the common stock, \$4 a share on the A preferred stock, and of \$5.50 a share on the B preferred stock, all payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company for the three months ending March 31, 1921, has been declared, payable May 2, 1921, to stock of record April 25, 1921.

The directors of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company have passed the dividend on the common stock due this month.

Stern Brothers, in declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1, says: "The board has under advisement a plan for funding accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred stock."

The Vacuum Oil Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 31 to stock of record May 2.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the California Packing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Merritt Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 1/2 per cent dividend, payable May 16 to stock of record April 30.

The Sapulpa Refining Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable in stock on May 2. Books close April 22 and reopen May 3. This distribution was ordered in lieu of the usual quarterly cash dividend. Hereafter the company has been paying cash dividends at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent quarterly.

Directors of the Pullman Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 16 to stock of record April 30.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	Decrease
Total reserve	\$18,518,000
Gold	\$12,376,000
Notes	\$6,142,000
Other assets	\$4,000,000
Other deposits	\$108,439,000
Public deposits	\$19,215,000
Govt. assets	\$2,787,000

## The proportion of the bank's re-

serve to liabilities is now 14.50 per cent, against 13.78 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 17.50 to 17.25 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £645,842,000, against £791,934,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £309,532,000, compared with £310,481,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,676,000, compared with £28,267,000 in the previous week.

Rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted), follows:

	April 18	April 11
Gold on hand	\$5,628,534	\$5,566,145
Silver	271,257	270,361
Circulation	\$8,232,514	\$8,528,892
General deposits	\$2,857,782	\$2,940,631
Bills discounted	\$2,625,550	\$2,795,872
Treasury deposits	\$4,299,000	\$2,250,000
Advances	\$1,232,422	\$1,256,082

TRADING IS QUIET  
ON FRENCH BOURSE

Comparatively Little Buying and Selling, Even Though There Are Spurts, for Every One Seems to Be Waiting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In spite of occasional spurts of liveliness, business is certainly not brisk on the Paris Bourse. On the whole the news is such as to have a somewhat depressing effect, and it is impossible to hope for any real improvement until after the first of May, with its many political consequences, has passed and some indication of what may be expected in the near future is given. An extremely critical moment is approaching which cannot fail to have its effect on all shares. The events in England had a serious influence on such holdings as the Royal Dutch, which in one session dropped suddenly by no less a sum than 500 francs. On the other hand, the Suez Canal shares reflect the prosperity of the company, making upward leaps of as much as 50,000 on 6,300,000.

Calmness is, on the whole, the word which best describes the aspect of the market. As has previously been reported, there is comparatively little buying and selling. Everything is in a state of stagnation. Dealers remain expectant. They are resolved to wait and see. Perhaps the period through which we are passing is the worst period from the viewpoint of the Bourse that has yet been experienced.

Although so many important events are happening which normally might be expected to produce considerable fluctuations, speculators are holding off. They cannot quite decide whether what is happening favors their view in one sense or the other. There is no doubt that the big English banks which are now operating strongly on the Continent are engaged in a battle royal in middle Europe, endeavoring to shut out German financiers from Austria. In Hungary they appear to be working amicably enough with the French banks.

The dollar has lately been declining a little on the French market, doubtless in consequence of the voyage of Mr. Viviani. Although no definite hopes are placed on his visit there is a certain optimism, perhaps exaggerated, in financial circles. The franc is improving, though it is possible that there will be a reaction. Indeed, continental money in general is slightly better. The mark, the peseta, and even the Rumanian lei, have made advances.



## CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS URGED

**Few Large Systems With Long-Term Credits Would Give Cheaper Service Without Wage Cuts, Says Mr. Lauck**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—What W. Jett Lauck would add to the Transportation Act in order to meet the railroad crisis in the United States was told before the Women's Trade Union League here last night in a speech of Mr. Lauck's read by Raymond Kinsey, one of his associates.

Mr. Lauck's views are of special interest because, as one of the representatives of Labor in the wage controversy before the United States Railway Labor Board, he recently charged that a dozen New York banks were back of the anti-union campaign in this country.

"The Transportation Act," wrote Mr. Lauck, "is satisfactory as far as it goes. It should be extended with these objects in view:

"1. To subordinate the existing financial control of the railroads to the public interest by placing the transportation industry upon a cost-of-service basis.

"2. To secure long-term credits for the roads under governmental auspices.

"3. To create machinery for the supervision and scrutiny in the public interest of railway expenditures and operating and financial performance.

"4. To work out the combination or unification of railroad properties so that the maximum results in economy and efficiency of operation may be obtained.

### Wage Reduction Not Solution

"The fundamental necessities of the railroad situation, the necessity of maintaining the solvency of the industry and at the same time reducing and readjusting freight rates in order to stimulate a revival of traffic and business activity, will not be met by a reduction in the wages of railroad employees.

"As a matter of fact, a smaller number of employees are now handling a larger volume of traffic, as compared with the pre-war period, and the increase in labor costs for each unit of traffic handled has been less than the advances in the rates of pay since the beginning of the war.

"Wage reductions would be a great injustice and the reductions now sought, even if obtained, would afford no hope of a permanent solution of our transportation difficulties.

"The immediate occasion of financial trouble in the industry has been the recent slump in industrial and commercial activity. The original and more fundamental cause is to be found in the conditions surrounding the return of the roads to private control and operation. The real need is for large credits on a long-term basis, so that the industry may get away from the hand-to-mouth existence with which it has had to struggle recently, and be given an opportunity to rehabilitate itself on a sound basis under proper governmental supervision.

### Few Large Systems Advocated

"To accomplish this means an extension of the law so that the consolidation of the carriers in a few large systems may be immediately consummated. This will assure economies in operation and price of supplies and equipment and lead to the development of traffic on the lowest possible basis of cost to shipper and public. At the same time, by creation of a national railway board, or some appropriate administrative agency, large, long-term credits could be secured under governmental auspices and used under governmental scrutiny.

"The advantageous results of such a policy would be quickly apparent. The productive efficiency of employees would be increased and labor costs reduced, without cutting wages. Freight and passenger rates could be reduced, shipping and other facilities vastly improved and extended, net earnings increased and the value of railroad securities enhanced and placed on a permanently sound basis.

"The full possibilities of the industry could be developed in the public interest with a further extension of public control and supervision, and the roads required to serve commerce and industry effectively, rather than to continue the present situation under which the roads, with great loss to, and some impairment of, commercial and industrial expansion, are made to serve the individual interests of a small group of financiers and investment bankers."

### Board Decision as Standard

Mr. Lauck believes that the recent decision of the Railway Labor Board relative to national agreements set the standard for which should constitute a basis of procedure for relations between Capital and Labor in all forms of mining and manufacturing by which they may be united in an effort to revive production. It stands out, he thinks, in strong contrast to the open shop movement and practically serves notice that the "anti-union shop" shall not prevail in the railroad industry, and thus repudiates the "small but aggressive group of railroad executives who thought they saw in this case an opportunity to inject the so-called open shop movement into the railroad situation."

Mr. Lauck holds that the decision, by accepting 14 fundamentals, in addition to the seven laid down in the law, as mandatory upon negotiations and determination of work and relations standards, has established an industrial code which has no precedent and which contains all the safeguards for which organized Labor has contended. The decision he describes as the real beginning of industrial

law, the most forward looking decision so far received from a governmental tribunal in this country in the development of a correct basis for industrial relations.

### Control of Transportation

The fact that the ultimate control of the roads rests with a small group of financiers and banking houses in this city was proved, Mr. Lauck says, by governmental and other inquiries during the war.

"The control of the transportation system," wrote Mr. Lauck, "is now closely knit together into a single unit through a maze of interlocking directorates, and leadership in this combination has been maintained through credit by J. P. Morgan & Co. This fiscal control, with its accompanying domination of all questions affecting industrial policy, extends not

## LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS

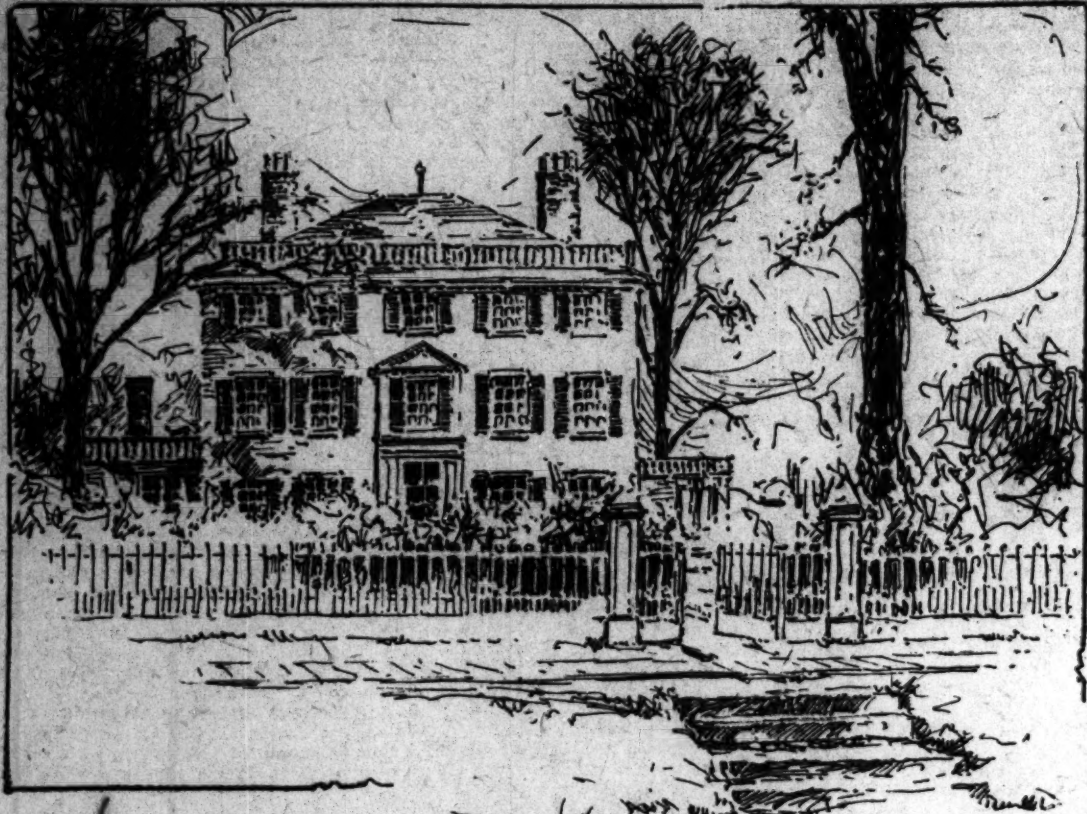
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever opinions have been offered by different critics and essayists concerning Lowell as a man of letters there are many in Cambridge and Boston who treasure in their memories, Lowell, the man of sterling integrity, the friend of quick sympathies and nimble wit. To such it is impossible to separate the Cambridge man from his beloved Elmwood, near Mount Auburn, built just before the American Revolution, set in spacious grounds and surrounded by magnificent elms and fine ash trees set out by the poet's father, is not

sure to put his thoughts on paper would seize him and he would write for 48 hours with no sleep or rest. During this simmering time one was apt to find the poet on any summer afternoon, somewhere in the fields and woods between Elmwood and Beaver Brook, sitting on a fence just basking in the sunshine. He would remain thus for hours, his keen eyes roving in every direction. Not a cardinal flower, anemone, song of robin or bobolink, secret of water or wood seemed to escape him. June meant more to James Russell Lowell than all the other months together. It was with his own interpretation of her spell that he wrote:

O gift of God, perfect day,  
Whereon should no man work, but play,  
Whereon it is enough for me  
Not to be doing, but to be!

Naturally rather reserved and dignified, especially with strangers, he



The James Russell Lowell House, Cambridge, Massachusetts

only to the various railroad systems, but also to the other basic industries, which supply the roads with fuel, material for maintenance of way and equipment, new equipment and other forms or supplies. If the railroad problem is to be solved in terms of the public interest, this financial domination must be subordinated to the democratic institutions and ideals of our self-governing Republic."

### ACTION DELAYED ON KNOX RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Knox resolution to end the state of war was taken up yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but final action was deferred until Monday. Senator Knox said he expected the resolution to be reported to the Senate at that time, and debate to begin almost immediately. Brief discussion is in prospect, he added, with sentiment general for adoption of the measure in a few days.

"Some minor changes in the resolution were decided upon yesterday by the committee. The most important of the changes was to add a new clause for that now in the resolution relating to termination of the status of the war with the Imperial Austrian Government. In the original resolution, the situation with Germany was dealt with at length, while that with Austria was covered in a brief paragraph. Members of the committee are of the opinion that the portion dealing with Austrian relations should be covered with as great care and detail as those relating to Germany.

### LANDIS IMPEACHMENT CHARGES DROPPED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Impeachment charges against Federal Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago, growing out of his acceptance of the post of supreme arbiter of organized baseball, will be dropped in the House unless new charges are made on the floor, L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the matter, announced yesterday. The charges were filed by Representative Welby, of Ohio, at the last session, and were passed on to the present Congress by the Judiciary subcommittee to which they were referred.

"The Landis matter will be dropped, without further impeachment charges in the House," Representative Dyer said. Mr. Welby is no longer a member of the House, and Mr. Dyer said nothing could be done by his committee in the absence of new specific complaint.

### PROPOSED GIFT OF GUNS TO PORTUGUESE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gift to Portugal of the two seven-inch and two three-inch guns used during the war at the American naval base in the Azores is favored by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who in a letter to the speaker of the House recalls that, after the United States entered the war, Portugal permitted the navy to mount the guns at Ponta Delgada. The base is being abandoned, and it is proposed that the guns be turned over to the Portuguese as a slight indication of appreciation.

architecturally beautiful, but it is spacious and comfortable.

No beauty of the Old World weaned him from New England. From sunny Spain, in the month of March, when he knew well how snowed-in his home must be, he wrote to his friend, Charles Norton, "Here the forsythia is in bloom and the almond trees were three weeks ago but—Cambridge is best." And in southern France he longed for the River Charles and the meadows. For Elmwood he had a passionate affection.

No one realized better than Lowell himself how poor a man of business he was, although he could make merry over it. "As long as I have money I never think about it except to fancy my present stock is inexhaustible and capable of buying up the world; but when I have it not I entertain lawless and uncertain thoughts. . . . I can get along without money as well as any man I ever heard of. Indeed, were it not for the recurrence of January 1, and a foolish curiosity which infests tradesmen at that season in regard to one's solvency, I should never have any trouble."

He used to enjoy telling of the time the London banks were in error. "I had given instructions," he said, "to my bankers in London to notify me when my balance reached a certain sum, and then, having gone abroad for putting myself in shape to undertake the duties of professor of modern languages at Harvard, I settled down to my studies, keeping no account of the drafts I drew from time to time. I was decidedly surprised one day (not being nearly through the work planned) to get notice that my account had touched the figure I had mentioned. But there was nothing to do but pack and go home. There is a sequel, however. Some years afterward I received a letter from the bankers stating that owing to the error of a clerk I had been charged with a draft of so-and-so many pounds, which ought to have been debited to a kinsman of mine, and that the sum was there, with compound interest, subject to my order. In way of compensation they suggested a certain investment which they felt would turn out well. I asked them to make the investment, and within a year received a draft for nearly £700. Now, you who are always preaching figures and business habits, what do you say to that? If I had kept an account and known how it stood, I should have spent that money and would not have been able to return my house. No—hang accounts and figures!"

Though he might protest that he could get along without money and though he never amassed a fortune with all his talent, he had a heart so generous and kindly that he would have enjoyed a full purse. He declared the only good definition of competency he ever heard was "£10,000 a minute and expenses paid!" He had all sorts of demands made upon his time and pocketbook. It was upon his return from foreign ministry, full of honors, that he received a note from a boyhood acquaintance, begging him to pay a fine for the writer that he might be released from jail to celebrate the morning (the Fourth of July) in liberty and freedom. Lowell hastened to do this, though he realized that without doubt the scapegrace would soon be in toils again.

Lowell had no method or system in his literary work. He would read and think along a certain line for weeks or months—let ideas "simmer" as he expressed it, and then suddenly a de-

was warmly cordial to his friends. With such as knew him he indulged in the maddest pranks and jokes. He enjoyed punning—contests in which he was always the winner, going on interminably after his adversary had become utterly barren of ideas. For many years, in middle life, he received his friends on Sunday afternoons in his famous library. The conversation was stimulating and brilliant. The host, drawing on his fund of travel and reading, not only talked well but had the faculty of making others appear at their best. After he had become universally sought after and admired, the smaller gatherings occurred less frequently. But there was one club—the Friday Whist—that only the gravest reason could hinder from meeting. Lowell's brother-in-law, Estes Howe; Robert Carter, neighbor and formerly editorial associate; John Holmes, brother of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Lowell were the members, with substitutes in John Bartlett (author of "Familiar Quotations"), Henry Ware, and Francis Underwood (one-time consul at Glasgow). They met at the homes of the different members, in turn, and always at the conclusion of the same a dinner was served. Whenever a birthday or particular anniversary occurred there were likely to be gifts and poems. Lowell was the ruling spirit of the organization and might appear in almost any costume or character. They did not take the game too seriously—Lowell would often lay down the cards to tell a long and amusing story, then, when the mirth had subsided, was not abashed to ask casually, "What are trumps?"

Following his return from England in 1874 he wrote a friend, "Last night was our first whist club since my return. I looked in the record, found it was John's deal, and we began as if there had been no gap. The club is now in its thirtieth year, and I was saying last night that it was, I thought, a creditable and American fact that I had never heard a dispute or even a difference at the table in all these years!"

To have friends like Felton, Norton, Agassiz, and Longfellow drop in for an evening gave Lowell great pleasure, but formal dinners and gatherings were always a bore. And he strongly disliked being lionized. When he was in England, at the Court of St. James, he was popular and was said to have seen the inside of more English homes than any other American. At a certain long-drawn-out dinner party in London, where 13 formal speeches were made and where the guests did not rise from table until past 1 o'clock in the morning, Lowell was delighted when the last speaker, Sir Frederick Bramwell, being called upon to answer for Applied Science, rose and said, "At this time of night the only illustration of the toast I can think of would be the application of the domestic safety match to the bedroom candle." Instantly, our Ambassador seized his menu, scribbled these words which he handed over to Bramwell:

O brief Sir Frederick, might the others catch  
Your happy science and supply your match!

AMBASSADOR VISITS YALE  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Count Vittorio Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, was given a reception at Yale University yesterday. The Ambassador and his party were received by the president of the university, Arthur T. Hadley.

## PEOPLE VERSUS THE PICTURE INDUSTRY

**Issue Whether Commerce Shall Impose Its Will or Whether Laws Shall Regulate, Raised at Massachusetts Hearing**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the motion picture industry was tried yesterday at a public hearing before the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature on the state motion picture censorship bill, which has already been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. The proponents of the measure reiterated their plea that something must be done to provide efficient means for removing objectionable features in the films and for unseating the dictatorship of the producers over what the public shall see. The opposition took refuge once more in the arguments of personal liberty, the danger of putting the power in one person and charges of unfair regulation of business.

That the Mercantile Affairs Committee had reached the conclusion that the censorship bill represents the only practical way of meeting a situation which has become too big for the communities, was the report made on behalf of the committee by Representative Davis B. Keniston, its House chairman. He reported that the question of unconstitutionality has been answered in the present measure, according to a decision of the Attorney-General, thus removing the danger of a veto, the route by which the measure was rejected in 1920. Mr. Keniston asserted that estimates of expense, the feature with which the Ways and Means Committee is concerned, show that the income from the levy on previewed films and possible fines will be considerably in excess of the cost of administration. In reply to questions from the committee he declared that he did not feel mere revocation of licenses would be effective as a regulatory practice and that local control is both ineffective and unsatisfactory.

Representing approximately 1,500,000 citizens of the State included in the voluntary state committee on motion pictures, B. Preston Clark, manufacturer, reviewed the mobilization of sentiment for some form of regulation, pointed out that the bill in question was drawn by a special committee of the Legislature, and urged standards by law and not by the motion picture industry. He said that in 34 states, censorship bills have appeared this year. Thirteen of these have failed. New York has enacted its into law and the balance are pending before the several legislatures.

"Nobody intends or seeks to abridge liberty," Mr. Clark said, "but liberty is not license. Further, we are determined that no industry, not even one representing \$700,000,000, can continue to impose its will on the people. No argument, however able, can shake the fact that present conditions and standards are an injury to the people. We are only asking that which is in direct accord with the traditions of Massachusetts."

Mr. Clark pointed out that the motion picture industry is the only industry now free from any effective form of state control or federal regulation. Local control has failed, he said, because it has necessarily been an attempt to stop the showing of a film after the mischief has been done, and the questionable film merely moves on to the next community well advertised by condemnation.

As executive secretary of the state committee, Miss Amy Woods presented facts and figures gathered in surveys of motion picture films during the past seven years. Miss Woods declared the National Board of Review, the ostensible censorship organization, either will not or can not enforce decent standards, and that practically all the newspapers have been arrayed against censorship through their advertising departments.

As counsel for the exhibitors of the State, Judge Albert Brackett took his stand against the bill on the ground that it does not define any definite standards which the exhibitors can live up to, although, he asserted, they will be willing and glad to subscribe to any standards "if" there is anything undermining the morals of the people.

### ATLANTA TO HONOR EDITOR'S MEMORY

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Plans were announced here yesterday for a celebration on May 24 in honor of Henry W. Grady, at which men of national prominence will join in paying honor to the Atlanta whose speeches and writings two score years ago did much toward reuniting north and south. President Harding was invited to deliver a response to the journalist's address on "The New South," but was unable to accept. This address was delivered in Boston, and the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston and other notable New England figures, including Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, are to be invited to attend the celebration. The exercises will center about the Grady monument here.

### HOTELS

#### CAFES

#### Bullman's Shop of Quality

237 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Quality first, fast and always.  
We serve only Wittenmore's Famous Ice Cream. Fresh crushed fruits and fruit juices. Pull line high-grade chocolate. Delicately light lunches. French Pastry.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### CANADA

### Chateau Frontenac

QUEBEC CANADA

The most romantic honeymoons lead to this king's castle of comfort—high on the cliffs of old French Quebec, overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence.

A trip abroad without the trouble! A glamour of medieval times hovers over the quaint city. Its picturesque past is the charm of its present—fascinating and delightful.

Every day of the year the Chateau Frontenac dispenses a royal hospitality, the comforts and luxuries of Paris and New York and the perfect service of a Canadian Pacific Hotel. Music, dancing, and always interesting people.

Reservations should be made

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS  
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec, Canada, or  
322 Washington St., Boston



Fine roads for motoring via Montreal—where you will find a Canadian Pacific Hotel.

<b>CENTRAL</b> <b>HOTEL SEVERIN</b> INDIANAPOLIS YOUR HOTELS A BENNETT GATES, Inc. Prop. <b>HOTEL MIAMI</b> DAYTON	<b>Hotel Grosvenor</b> 640 HOWE STREET Vancouver Canada European Plan Cafe in Connection Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up
--	--

<b>CENTRAL</b> <b>Hotel Cleveland</b> CLEVELAND, OHIO The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hotel in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay. The Convenient Location is an Additional Advantage
---

<b>CAFES</b> <b>THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA</b> Wm. E. Smith Verso Philbrook Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating. <b>GEORGIAN CAFETERIA</b> Cor. Boylston and Washington Sts. Entrance, 4 Boylston St., Boston Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge. —Near Harvard Yard	<b>DETROIT'S TULLER HOTEL</b> \$2.50 up, Single \$4.50 up, Double ATTRACTIVE MONTHLY RATES FOR FAMILIES Cafeteria—Cafe—Grill
--	--

<b>IF TASTY FOOD</b> IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY <b>Santung RESTAURANT</b> Chinese-American Dishes 241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston Near Massachusetts Avenue A La Carte All Hours Refined Music Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service	<b>HOTEL LYNDON</b> KANSAS CITY'S New Hotel 31st & TROOST AVE. Rates by the day, week or month.
--	--

<b>CAFES</b> Excellent Food and Service Music Special Table d'hôte Week day Luncheon 60c <b>Cafe Minerva</b> 216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass. H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor Operating also SAVOY CAFE	<b>New Century Cafe</b> AND CAFETERIA 177-179 Huntington Ave., Boston Near Norway Street. A first class, popular priced Cafe in the Back Bay. Unsurpassed service—the best of food Special Lunch 11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M. 50c
--	--

<b>We try to please—</b> Our attractive menu should convince you of this. Special Table d'Hôte 75¢ <b>SHOOSHAN'S</b> Restaurant and Cafeteria 142-144 Mass. Ave., next to Faneuil Theater, Boston Catering Solicited R. B. 1618	<b>Where Do You Eat?</b> <b>Cafe de Paris</b> 13 HAVILLAND ST. (Near Boylston St. & Mass Ave.) Is the place where you get full value for your money in food and service. ALL HOME COOKING. Just think of getting a FULL COURSE DINNER FOR 80¢! Our lunches for 40¢ are unsurpassed
---	--

<b>CAFES</b> <b>DE PRISCILLA</b> 305 Huntington Ave., Boston Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00 Daily, 55c afternoon and evening	<b>The Orpheum Cafe</b> 220 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. SPECIAL LUNCHEON 45¢ TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 70¢ Discount meal ticket. Music Why not join our "regulars"!
--	--



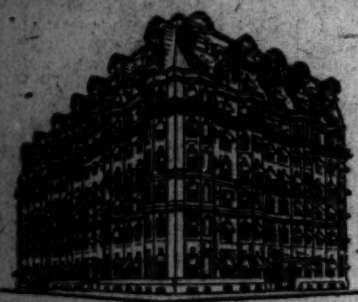
## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## NEW ENGLAND

**COPPLE CROWN CAMP**  
ON LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE  
WOLFEBORO, N.H.  
FOR GIRLS 10 to 18 Years  
All the outdoor life and fun of an ordinary camp with the comfort and convenience of a beautiful modern home. Unusual equipment—4 buildings with open fireplaces, electric lights, baths, large assembly rooms, dance hall, boat house, etc.  
Swimming, boating, canoeing, tennis, basketball, baseball, horseback riding, riding, trips on the lake and through the White Mountains, dramatics, dancing. All handicrafts under experienced counselors. Enrollment limited to 40. References required. Illustrated booklet upon request.  
Camp Secretary, Box 44, NEWTON, MASS.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

## Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business  
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.  
Telephone Brookline 1375.Hotel Hemenway  
BOSTON, MASS.Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.  
One person, \$3.00 a day.  
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.  
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.  
No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager

## IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. H. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also insures economy. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

## Hotel Touraine

Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

## Parker House

A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Thoroughly equipped.

## Young's Hotel

In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

Profile House  
AND COTTAGES  
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, MOUNTAIN TRAILS, WOODLAND PATHS: GOLF FAIR AND DANCE. OPEN JUNE 30th to SEPT. 30th. C. H. GREENLEAF, President. EVERETT S. RICH, Mgr.'s Director. KARL F. ABBOTT, Manager. N. Y. Office: Town &amp; Country, 8 W. 40th St. Affiliated Hotel—The Vendome, Boston

Hotel  
Oxford46 Huntington Ave.  
BOSTONNear Public Library, Back Bay Churches and but ten-minute walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Stations.  
Rates \$2 per day up.

## Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street  
Next to State House  
BOSTON

## THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
455 Columbus Avenue  
Broadway Park and Columbus Sq.  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
Tel. Back Bay 8045Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs:  
For 1 person... \$2.50, \$2.50 per day.  
For 2 persons... \$3.50, \$3.50 per day.  
For 3 persons... \$4.50, \$4.50 per day.  
For 4 persons... \$5.50, \$5.50 per day.  
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.  
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.  
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

## Hotel Arlington

European Plan  
Cor. Arlington and Tremont Sts. (Arlington Sq.), Boston, Mass.  
Telephone—Back 8160  
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre

## 500 ROOMS

"The largest Hotel Marquee in the World."

## RATES

For one person \$2.50 and up  
For two persons \$3.50 and up  
For three persons \$4.50 and up  
For four persons \$5.50 and up  
No inside rooms.  
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.High Class Restaurant  
A la carte  
Special Breakfast  
Combinations  
GEO. F. KIMBALL  
Managing Director

## SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS  
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
**The St. Charles**  
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

## NEW ENGLAND

Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.  
ON "IDEAL TOUR"  
American Plan  
Send for illustrated booklet  
C. R. Greenleaf Company, Props.  
Everett S. Rich, Managing Director

**The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL**  
ESTABLISHED 1911  
COPLEY SQUARE  
BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.  
Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.  
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director. CARL ARNOLD, Proprietor. Telephone 183300.

Sagamore Lodge  
AND  
Bradford ArmsSagamore Beach  
CAPE COD16 Miles from  
Historic PlymouthEntirely new management and organization. Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Dancing, Fish, Lobsters, clams and Cotuit oysters. Daily produce, vegetables and strawberries from our own farms.  
Booklet  
H. S. DOWDEN, Manager.  
Room 336, Tremont Bldg., Boston, or Hyannis, Mass.OLD NATICK INN  
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.A Delightful Place to Spend the Spring Months.  
Beautiful Room Trips in All Directions.  
Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.DUXBURY, MASS.  
**POWDER POINT HALL**  
on beautiful Duxbury Bay  
Nine Miles from Plymouth over Macadam Roads.  
A wonderful blending of seashore and country. Bathing, fishing, golf, extensive grounds. Excellent house table.  
For Booklet—Address  
C. M. READE, 33 State St., BostonTHE HEUBLEIN HOTEL  
Hartford, Conn.  
Facing State Capitol  
Opposite Bushnell Park  
"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.  
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.Exclusively for Women!  
**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

## CALIFORNIA

Hotel St. Francis  
on Union Square  
San Francisco, Cal.Close to the best  
Shops, Theatres  
and  
Business Houses.  
Rates within  
keeping with its  
Appointments.  
Literature on Request.  
Cable Address—Sionair.Spend Your Summer Vacation at the  
**HOTEL VENDOME**  
San Jose, California  
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)  
OR  
**AL TAHOE INN**  
Al Tahoe, California  
(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end of Lake Tahoe)  
FRED W. TEGELER, PROPRIETOR.**Hotel Ramona**  
174-176 Ellis Street, SAN FRANCISCO  
All outside rooms, each with private bath. One of the newest, cleanest, most comfortable, least expensive and centrally located hotels in the city.  
One person \$2.50 per day; two persons \$3.00 per day. Breakfast 60c, Luncheon 50c, Dinner \$1.00 or 1.15 a la carte.  
ENDORSED BY ITS MANY FRIENDS

## EASTERN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Hotel Richmond

17th and H Sts., N. W.  
one square from the  
WHITE HOUSE  
within 10 minutes walk of all  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
"The Home Hotel of the City"  
J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

## GRAND ATLANTIC

Atlantic City, N. J.

"LARGEST hotel not on the Beach-front."  
Capacity 600. Open surroundings. Private baths. Running water in rooms. Close to Steel Pier and all amusements. Music. American plan, \$4 up daily. Special weekly rates. Booklet. Oscar D. Painter. Harold R. London.

## Hotel Belvedere

Charles at Chase Street  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

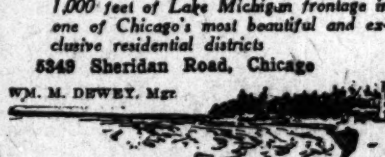
## Burlington Hotel

American and European  
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine  
300 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00  
Five Minutes from Everything  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Hotel Advertising Charge

30c an agate line  
Minimum Space Acceptable  
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

## CHICAGO

EDGEWATER BEACH  
HOTEL500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath  
1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in  
one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts  
5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago  
WM. M. DEWEY, Mgr.NEW YORK  
**Park Avenue Hotel**  
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.  
Subway Station at the Door  
NEW YORK  
Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards  
ADVANTAGES  
Close to amusement and shopping center.  
Unique dining loggia overlooking unobstructed park.  
Orchestral music of highest order.  
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.  
Also under same management: HAN-GRACE, 12nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park). Booklets sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.The Virginia  
ChicagoOhio, North West Corner Rush  
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF  
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.  
Rates \$2.00 and upward

## The Gladstone

6000 Kenwood Avenue  
One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.  
Rates \$1.50 and upward

## HOTEL LENOX

North Street at DuSable  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
European plan. Every room an outside room.  
\$2.50 up. On Empire  
Square. Road guide free.  
C. A. MINER,  
Managing Director.

## Hotel Advertising Charge

30c an agate line  
Minimum Space Acceptable  
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

## NEW YORK

THE ANNEX  
New YorkWHEN Hotel McAlpin acquired The Annex, formerly the Martinique, there was established, first, the spirit of enthusiastic attention that never fails to assure a guest that his patronage is valued.  
Following closely upon this first important step came others which have proved equally successful—among them an expert Bureau of Information and Assistance which enables a guest to leave the details of his arrival, departure and trips he wishes to make, to people who are able and willing to assume them.  
Under the direction of L. M. Boomer  
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and Broadway

Prince George  
Hotel5th Ave & 29th St.  
New YorkIn the very center of New York's business and social activities.  
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.  
George H. Newton,  
Manager

## HOTEL SEVILLE

Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street  
NEW YORK CITYAn Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement  
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$3.00 UPWARDS  
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO,  
\$5.00 to \$8.00 PER DAY  
Send for Diagram Showing Floor Room Prices.  
JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.MAJESTIC  
Hotel and  
RestaurantsFronting Central Park at W. Seventy  
Second St. at the Motor Entrance.

## NEW YORK

Delightful Vista yet  
surprisingly convenient  
to the heart of the Great  
Metropolis.  
Accommodations and  
service all in consonance  
with the high character  
indicated by the name and  
setting and completely satisfying  
the expectations of its clientele.  
Copeland TownsendPershing Square  
NEW YORK  
A World Center's  
Great HotelsUnder the Direction of  
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President  
Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 80th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—inspired by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.  
The Biltmore  
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal  
Hotel Commodore Geo. W. Sweeney  
Vice-Pres.  
Grand Central Terminal  
"Get off the train and turn to the left!"  
The Belmont James Woods  
Vice-Pres.  
Opposite Grand Central Terminal  
Murray Hill Hotel James Woods  
Vice-Pres.  
A short block from the Station  
The Ansonia Edw. M. Tierney  
Vice-Pres.  
Broadway at 73rd St.  
In the Riverside residential section  
Pershing Square Hotels  
NEW YORK  
Hotel Bristol  
129-135 West 48th Street  
128-124 West 48th Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
Courtesy  
Cleanliness  
Comfort  
Homelike surroundings in the center of  
New York, at moderate prices.  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

## Hotel Martha Washington

The Famous  
Hotel for  
Women  
(Just Off  
Fifth  
Avenue)  
29 East 29th St., New York City  
From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent table d'hôte luncheon at 99 cents and dinner at 85 cents.  
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

## NEW YORK CITY

Has many large luxurious Hotels with  
corresponding luxurious rates; but there  
are also a few smaller Hotels, where  
equal comfort and quiet, homelike  
atmosphere prevails at about half the  
rate.

## THE HOTEL IRVING

35 Gramercy Park  
In one of those with comfortable, light  
airy rooms, facing on the beautiful  
Gramercy Park. European Plan. \$1.50  
and up.  
American Plan, \$4.50 and up  
American Plan our specialty, good food  
at reasonable prices.  
Under KNOTT Management  
JOHN HARRIS, Manager

## Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave.  
New York City  
One Block from Central Park.  
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two  
\$25 to \$30 per week.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CALIFORNIA IS TRACK WINNER

Defeats Leland Stanford Junior University in Their Dual Meet at Palo Alto by a Wide Margin—Records Are Broken

Year	Winner	Points
1919—Stanford	California	31-25
1920—Stanford	California	30-20
1921—Stanford	California	27-45
1922—Stanford	California	26-64
1923—Stanford	California	25-60
1924—Stanford	California	25-35
1925—Stanford	California	24-28
1926—Stanford	California	21-42
1927—Stanford	California	20-35
1928—Stanford	California	18-45
1929—Stanford	California	17-45
1930—Stanford	California	16-45
1931—Stanford	California	15-45
1932—Stanford	California	14-45
1933—Stanford	California	13-45
1934—Stanford	California	12-45
1935—Stanford	California	11-45
1936—Stanford	California	10-45
1937—Stanford	California	9-45
1938—Stanford	California	8-45
1939—Stanford	California	7-45
1940—Stanford	California	6-45
1941—Stanford	California	5-45
1942—Stanford	California	4-45
1943—Stanford	California	3-45
1944—Stanford	California	2-45
1945—Stanford	California	1-45

California 15, Stanford 12. Tied 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California—University of California won the twenty-second annual track and field meet with Leland Stanford Junior University, Saturday, 25-3-3 to 45-1-3 points. A slow track and field prevented good performances for the most part.

Overcoming the disadvantage of a heavy track, C. M. Dor, '21, of The Bruins, set up a new Stanford-California record for two miles when he traveled the eight laps in 9m. 47.1-5s. The former mark was 9m. 54s. made by E. R. Crabbe of California in 1913.

Hendrixson of California equaled the quarter-mile record of 59s. made by W. M. Wyman of Stanford in 1906. J. F. Hanner '23 of Stanford bettered his own mark in the javelin throw with a throw of 170ft. 5in., and H. A. Muller '23 of California, who was the highest individual point winner, broke the old discus mark with a throw of 121ft. 5in.

Capt. Morris Kirksey '18 of Stanford ran the 100-yard dash in 16s., which ties with the existing record. Kirksey had a little difficulty in breaking the tape ahead of Hutchinson, the Bruin star. The Stanford leader was four feet ahead in the 100 and, despite a poor start in the furlong which enabled Hutchinson to hold the lead for 180 yards, won the longer race with a yard to spare.

The best and closest race of the day was the quarter-mile dash. Kenneth Wright '22 of Stanford, picked for a third place by the experts, got the pole and held it around the first turn. On the straightaway he surprised everyone by running away from both Hendrixson and J. M. McDonald '22, who were picked to have an easy time of it. Hendrixson managed to come abreast of the Cardinal runner 20 yards from the finish and in that last few yards forced ahead a few inches. McDonald finished a poor third. Wright also showed up strongly in the relay when he started several yards behind Hendrixson and finished the race less than two feet behind. Robert Wright '21 proved that he had a better finish than McDonald in the third lap when he picked up on the Bruin on the straightaway. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Morris Kirksey, Stanford; Robert Hutchinson, California, second; W. L. Comstock, Stanford, third. Time—16s. (Equals Stanford-California record.)

200-Yard Dash—Won by Morris Kirksey, Stanford; Robert Hutchinson, California, second; C. M. Arley, California, third. Time—35s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by O. O. Hendrixson, California; Kenneth Wright, Stanford, second; J. M. McDonald, California, third. Time—1m. 5s. (Equals Stanford-California record.)

880-Yard Dash—Won by A. B. Spratt, California; K. M. Saunders, California, second; J. E. Wentworth, California, third. Time—2m. 15s.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. B. Spratt, California; Carl Walz, California, second; West, California, third. Time—4m. 35s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. M. Dor, California; W. B. Kites, California, second; J. R. Haver, California, third. Time—9m. 47.1-5s. (Breaks Stanford-California and Pacific Coast Conference records.)

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Robert Williams, Stanford; N. B. Henderson, California, second; W. B. Wells, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 16s.

320-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. B. Wells, Stanford; Lane Falk, Stanford, second; E. R. van Dam, California, third. Time—3m. 25s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of California (Donald Saxby, H. B. Henderson, J. M. McDonald, O. O. Hendrixson). Time—3m. 28s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. A. Muller, Stanford; Robert Williams, Stanford, second; Charles Dalton, California, C. J. Cottrell, California, tied for third. Height—5ft. 3 1/2 in.

Pole Vault—N. W. Black, Stanford, and A. G. Norris, California, tied for first; Arthur Wilcox, Stanford, and M. B. Green, Stanford, tied for third. Height—12ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Robert Matthews, California; O. O. Major, California, second; Nesbitt, California, third. Distance—44ft. 9 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. A. Muller, California; Burgess, California, second; J. R. Stasell, California, third. Distance—21ft. 8 in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. A. Muller, California; C. J. Tanager, Stanford, second; J. A. Sampson, Stanford, third. Distance—121ft. 5 in. (Breaks Stanford-California record.)

Javelin Throw—Won by J. F. Hanner, Stanford; R. S. Sorrenti, California, second; H. A. Muller, California, third. Distance—170ft. 5 in.

**BIG ENTRY LIST RECEIVED**  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Considerable growth in interest in public school athletics and training is shown by the fact that over 2000 entries

have been received for the annual spring games of the Public School Athletic League of New Orleans, which are to be held May 3, Frank J. Beier, physical director for the New Orleans public schools, believes there will be approximately 2500 entries by the day before the games, when the entries close. Every school in the city is represented.

## PITTSBURGH LEADS NATIONAL STANDING

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	2	.700
New York	4	3	.667
Chicago	3	3	.600
Boston	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	3	5	.375
St. Louis	1	4	.200

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn
Philadelphia at New York
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis

RESULTS THURSDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 7
Philadelphia 1, New York 5
Philadelphia 3, New York 5
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three games took place in the National Baseball League yesterday. The Chicago game at St. Louis was postponed. The New York Giants lost their opening game of the season played at home to Philadelphia by 6 to 5. Kelly hit a home run over the left field fence for the Giants in the second inning. Brooklyn coming from behind in the eighth inning scored 4 runs for a victory over Boston by 4 to 2. Pittsburgh captured the opening game of the series played with Cincinnati by 8 to 7. Both teams used three pitchers.

**PITTSBURGH WINS CLOSE GAME**  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh took the opening game of the series from Cincinnati, 8 to 7. Each team used three pitchers. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Adams, Ponder, Yellowhows; and Schmidt, Napier, Brenton, Marquard and Wingo. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

**BROOKLYN DEFEATS BOSTON**  
BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn came from behind in the eighth inning and scored 4 runs for a 4-to-2 victory over Boston. Watson, pitching for Boston, held the champions to five hits, but failed to register a win. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Adams, Ponder, Yellowhows; and Schmidt, Napier, Brenton, Marquard and Wingo. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

**NEW YORK LOSES BY 6 TO 5**  
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants opened the season at home by losing to Philadelphia, 6 to 5. Twenty thousand people crowded the stands at the polo grounds to watch the Philadelphia force ahead in the eighth inning and shut out the Giants in the ninth. Philadelphia scored twice in the first on base on balls, a double and two singles. The Giants' first run came in the second inning when Kelly hit a home run over the left field fence. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Hubbell, Keenan, Betts and Brurgy; Toney, Snyder and Smith. Umpires—Brennan and Emalle.

**IOWA NINE BEATS NORTHWESTERN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
EVANSTON, Illinois—By good batting and careful fielding the University of Iowa shut out Northwestern University, 9 to 0, in a baseball game here yesterday. It was Iowa's initial contest in the race for the championship. Poor base running, many costly errors and lack of the effort to carry through three good rallies worked the defeat of the Purple.

C. W. Halmer '23, pitching for Northwestern, was responsible for the loss of the game in the fifth inning, when an Iowa battering rally aided by errors in the Purple outfield led in five runs. He was taken out, and Leroy Nelson '23 led the visitors to 1 run for the last four innings.

The Old Gold scored in the first inning with three runs and played good ball all the way. In the second inning, two Northwestern runners were caught before reaching third. In the fifth inning with the bases full and one out, Northwestern failed to score, and in the ninth inning, a player running from second on a single was caught at the plate, ending the game. G. C. Locke '23, pitched a good game for Iowa and was well supported. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Bolton and Locke; Halmer, Nelson, Lawson and Harris. Umpires—F. W. Driscoll.

**SWEENEY ELECTED CAPTAIN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
IOWA CITY, Iowa—C. B. Sweeney '22 has been elected captain of the wrestling team of the University of Iowa for 1921. In the western intercollegiate wrestling matches this year Sweeney won the championship in the 135-pound class. He was also victorious in every dual meet in which the Iowa varsity wrestling team participated this winter. T. P. Treynor '23, was elected captain of the gymnastic team for 1922.

## CORNELL LOOKS FOR FINE NINE

Coach J. J. Carney Has Some Thirty Players Out for the Red and White Varsity Baseball Team for Spring Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ITHACA, New York—When Cornell University reopened after a brief spring vacation, some 30 baseball players resumed competition for places on the varsity nine. Coach J. J. Carney, the former Phillips Exeter Academy baseball instructor, has decided to keep upwards of 30 men on the squad throughout the season, and the fact that he was compelled to make an early choice of 12 players for the southern trip does not imply that possible changes in the make-up of the varsity may not be made now.

On the contrary, Carney means to have two teams at work all the time and his choice of a varsity for the important games in May and June will depend upon the showing of the players in the practice games that will form the principal feature of home practice on Percy Field. The regular season will open here on April 23, with Colgate.

At the present time the prospects for a strong, well-balanced pitching staff are bright. Indeed, Cornellians hope that they will be better off in pitching than in a number of years. This hope is based on the excellent showing of a number of candidates new to varsity baseball, rather than on experienced varsity pitchers. The only pitcher available from last year's string is J. M. Maloney '22, a clever but rather erratic left-hander. The two most promising pitchers to date are W. R. Rollo '23, a big right-hander, and Y. T. Serrano '22, a Porto Rican who has perhaps the best assortment of curves of the whole staff. W. E. Flumerfelt '23, who, like Rollo, pitched on last year's freshman team, and F. O. Schreiner '23, are also doing capable work and it is likely that Coach Carney will use them frequently.

The team met with a set-back the other day when E. F. Sibbert Jr. '22 was ruled out of varsity baseball, at least for the present, due to doubt about his standing in the university. Carney spent a great deal of time on Sibbert, supposing all the while that there was no question about his eligibility. When the ruling came he had to turn to C. Brown '23 and W. R. Betts '21. The former is new to Cornell baseball, while Betts has been a candidate before. Both men look promising, though they need a lot of work and experience to become first-class catchers.

H. F. Davies '21, who in other years has played in the outfield and sometimes has tried to pitch; Joquin Mollinet '21, better known as a basketball star, and A. J. Powers '23, who played on the freshman team a year ago, are the leading candidates for first base. Davies is in the lead now, largely because of his good hitting, but he is not yet sure of the place. There is fine competition for second and third bases with A. C. Wooden '23, H. H. Fritz Jr. '21, C. A. Carney '21, H. G. Fox '23, S. L. Karpelles '23 and J. E. Quis '23 as principals. Fritz, who played third on the varsity last year, has been shifted to second, and then back again. Quis, who played on the freshman team a year ago, is every bit as good a fielder as Fritz, but lacks the experience. Wooden's holding has been of high order and he has also done well at the bat. It may be that Wooden will win at second and Fritz play third, but there is also a chance that Quis may beat out the varsity man, Fritz at third. Coach Carney finds the infield problem the most difficult of all to solve, though there is little doubt about one position, shortstop. Here J. S. Cowan '22, who played the position last year, has a clear field by virtue of his superiority in fielding and all-around ability. He is certain to hold his place.

The leading outfielders are Capt. Mayer '21, E. S. Kaw '23 and D. A. Munns '23, the last two recruits from last year's freshman team, while Mayer is playing his third year on the varsity. These men are leading on account of superior hitting, but E. S. Sines '22, C. A. Barker '21, and Fox and Carney of the infielders are also rated as good material for the outfield.

Generally speaking the outlook for the development of a successful team is considered bright. The schedule is not as attractive as Cornell men could hope for, but on account of conflict in dates the management could do no better. It is thought that this year's list of games will be a good test of Cornell material, and inasmuch as most of the men likely to make the team have at least one more year in the university, the experiences this season will lay the groundwork for greater success and a more ambitious schedule in another year.

**COACH COAKLEY NEEDS PITCHERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—After a rather unpromising beginning, due largely to the lack of first-class pitching talent, the baseball team of Columbia University is rapidly rounding into shape, as it needs to do, to offer any fair resistance to the teams it has to meet.

Outside of the pitchers, Coach A. J. Coakley, has developed an unusually strong team, and is now devoting most of his attention to the battery candi-

dates. Capt. J. T. Tedford '21, at shortstop, and A. L. Schnaars '21, at first, are veterans from last year and give great strength to the infield, while J. E. Freeman '24, second base, and Maurice Cohen '24, third, do much to make the infield complete. Two other freshmen, Gerald Brophy '24, and George Moeschel '24, have started well for the outfield positions, while center is filled by H. K. Smith '23, who has acted as a substitute in previous years. E. A. Meyer '23, and W. S. Farrell '23, brother of the former star, are doing the catching, with the former, slightly better at the present time, though it is by no means certain that he will retain his honors through the season.

So far the candidates for pitching honors include R. P. Leube '21, a substitute last year; A. T. Saxe '23; Bliss Price '24, a freshman, who needs considerable coaching, and Morris Wunderlich '23, who at the present time appears the most available for the heavier games of the season.

Substitutes for various positions include G. D. Lerner '21, L. C. Wechsler '21, E. C. Anderson '23, Louis Blistrong '21, Montgomery Clark '23, V. L. Blatter '23, W. J. Hess '23, and J. E. Mullen '23.

## G. H. RUTH MAKES THIRD HOME RUN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Washington	5	3	.625
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Cleveland	4	3	.571
Boston	4	4	.500
Detroit	3	4	.429
Chicago	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	1	6	.143

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston
New York at Philadelphia
Detroit at Chicago
St. Louis at Cleveland

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 1, Washington 0
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3
Chicago 4, Detroit 2
New York 6, Philadelphia 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four games were played in the American Baseball League yesterday. The New York Highlanders defeated Philadelphia by 6 to 1. G. H. Ruth made his third home run of the season in the ninth inning with one man on base.

The Boston Red Sox allowed Washington only 2 hits during the entire game, which Boston won by 1 to 0. Both teams played in mid-season form. Rain stopped the Chicago and Detroit game in the seventh inning which was in favor of the White Sox by 8 to 1. Chicago made 8 runs out of 9 hits with no errors. The Cleveland Champions made 11 hits and won over St. Louis by 4 to 3, in which Bagby held the opponents to 4 hits for the entire game.

**RED SOX WIN, 1 TO 0**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Jones, pitching for Boston, held the Washington to two hits and scored a 1-to-0 shutout. Both teams played in mid-season form. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Morrigan and Gherity. Umpires—Wilson, Dineen and Nallin.

**CLEVELAND WINS CLOSE GAME**  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland champions opened the series with St. Louis with a 4-to-3 victory. Bagby held his opponents to four hits, while his team mates made 11 safe hits. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Morrigan and Gherity. Umpires—Wilson, Dineen and Nallin.

**CHICAGO WINS, 8 TO 3**  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Rain stopped the Chicago's first appearance on their home grounds in the seventh inning with the White Sox leading Detroit, 8 to 3. Chicago scored first when Hooper, who recently joined the team, sent a double to left in the first inning. Johnson sacrificed him to third and E. Collins brought him home with a single. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Ehmke, Ayers and Almsmith. Umpires—Owens and Chell.

**NEW YORK WINS, 6 TO 1**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The New York Highlanders took the opening game at Philadelphia, 6 to 1. G. H. Ruth made his third home run of the season in the ninth inning. One man was on base at the time. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Moore, J. W. Webb and L. E. Stoddard, defeated a mixed American and English team composed of E. W. Hopping, Maj. F. W. Barrett, R. E. Strawbridge and Capt. Frederick Guest in a practice match at Sunbury Wednesday. The score was 10 goals to 4.

**UNITED STATES TEAM WINS**  
LONDON, England—The United States pony polo team, comprising C. C. Runyon, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. W. Webb and L. E. Stoddard, defeated a mixed American and English team composed of E. W. Hopping, Maj. F. W. Barrett, R. E. Strawbridge and Capt. Frederick Guest in a practice match at Sunbury Wednesday. The score was 10 goals to 4.

**HARVARD LOSES AND WINS**  
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The United States Naval Academy met Harvard University in two athletic competitions here Wednesday. The Cadets winning at lacrosse, 11 to 0, and the Crimson winning at tennis 7 matches to 1.

## SWISS FOOTBALL TEAMS ON TOUR

Vacation and Absence of Players Again Interrupts Championship Series of That Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Swiss association football championship series was again interrupted by a vacation and by the absence at that time of members of the national team who were playing against Holland at Amsterdam. Many Swiss teams, therefore, journeyed far afield into the neighboring countries for friendly encounters and others received non-Swiss teams on their home grounds.

At Geneva, the Servette Club received the Daring Football Club, the champion team of Belgium, and although deprived of five of its best players did well in defeating the visitors by 2 to 1 in the first match and drawing 1 all in the second. The international members of the Servette team had been replaced by players from Bern and Basel. The Daring Football Club, which had beaten the Strasburg Football Club by 4 to 1 on its way to Switzerland, left Geneva for a tour in Italy, where it was scheduled to meet Milan.

Another visiting team from abroad was the Union Sportive Suisse de Paris, who lost to Bienne by 0 to 4, but turned the tables on the following day and won by 1 to 0. An excellent team representing the Germania Football Club of Frankfurt defeated the Old Boys' side at Basel by 3 to 2. At Zurich the Vorwärts Football Club of Berlin, which came with a great reputation, was beaten by Young Fellows by 2 to 0. The German team Mannheim-Sandhofen drew at Granges without score and lost later to Solothurn by 3 to 0. Among the Swiss teams that went on tour in France the Geneva Banks defeated the Paris Banks at Paris by 3 to 0. The Urania Football Club, less successful than it was a year ago, lost at Cannes and Nice to the local clubs by 0 to 4 and 0 to 5, respectively. The Etrole Club of Chaux-de-Fonds fared little better at Strasburg, where it lost two matches by 2 to 3 and 0 to 1. The Geneva Football Club gave a better account of itself by winning at Aas by 1 to 0 and at Cetté by 4 to 2, while Lausanne Sports in Alsace had the better of Victoria Baslebieter by 3 to 0 and drew with St. Louis 1 all. A team representing the Etrole of Chaux-de-Fonds went on tour in Algeria, where it commenced well, defeating St. Eugene by 2 to 1, and on the following day drew 1 to 1 with Gallia Sport at Algiers.



## LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

## CONNECTICUT

**HARTFORD—Continued**  
Art Reproductions—Mirrors—Tapestries—Novelties  
Children's Dress—Infants' Wear—Fancy Linens

**Nussbaum's**  
80 Church Street  
Telephone Ch. 4130 HARTFORD, CONN.

**HANAN SHOES**  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
James Lawrence & Son  
100 MAIN STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**WEST HILL GROCERY**  
Louis H. Birch, Proprietor  
708 Farmington Avenue  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Raymond the Decorator**  
Stretched Canvas Ceilings  
Painting & Paperhanging  
216 New Britain Ave.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Aishberg the Shoeman**  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR RED CROSS  
AND LA FRANCE SHOES  
941 Main Street  
Hartford, Connecticut

Men's Summer Underwear  
Women's Sport Skirts  
In union suits and separate garments of union suit, silk mixtures and silk, \$1.25 to \$5.00.  
In the latest plaids and stripes, in pleated and plain effects, in silk and wool.

**The Luke Horsfall Company**  
Men's Shop 95 Asylum St.  
Women's Shop 100 Trumbull St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Steinway Pianos**  
Victrolas  
Victor Records  
Watkins Brothers, Inc.  
241 Asylum St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Coombs—Florist**  
Two Stores: 741 Main—264 Asylum  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**The Flint Bruce Co.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE  
Goods as Represented  
108 Asylum St. 126 Trumbull St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Oriental Rugs**  
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.  
306 PEARL STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Domestic Rugs**  
Seventy Years of Service  
It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1840, solicits your business.  
State Bank & Trust Company  
Hartford, Conn.

**Herzog Shop**  
100 Pratt Street  
Hartford, Connecticut  
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, and Lingerie  
Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting

**QUALITY CORNER**  
NEW SEPARATE SKIRTS  
FROM OUR LADIES' SECTION  
AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THESE SKIRTS IS THAT THEY KNEW WITHIN THE LETTER OF THIS SEASON'S FASHION LAW, AND ARE STILL SO ORIGINAL IN THE MATTER OF DETAIL.

**Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.**  
115 Asylum St. at Trumbull  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**JOHNSTONE STUDIO**  
Suggestions in photography  
54 Pratt Street (over Simmons' Shoe Store)  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**G. Fox & Co., Inc.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**COME TO US**  
For everything that is needed at the shore cottage, mountain shack, bungalow or camp, for use in the preparation of meals, for wear or for use in making the rooms comfortable.

**LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc.**  
JEWELERS  
The Ambassador Pattern  
1847 Rogers Bros. Silver Plate  
GIFTS THAT LAST  
620 MAIN STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS**  
The Tracy, Robinson & Williams Co.  
15-20 Asylum St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

## CONNECTICUT

**HARTFORD—Continued**  
G. I. Whitehead & Son  
"The Auto Shop"  
Service Car at All Hours  
207 NEW BRITAIN AVE.  
Tel. Charter 468-18

**JULIUS J. SEIDE**  
Insurance  
30 Pearl St.  
Tel. Charter 1121

**H. F. CORNING & COMPANY**  
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases  
Established 1812  
28 Asylum Street  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY**  
INSURANCE  
670 MAIN STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**Samuel C. Holy**  
REAL ESTATE  
Auctioneering & Fire Insurance  
FIRST NATL. BANK BLDG.—HARTFORD, CONN.

**NEW HAVEN**  
"WHERE EVERY BITE'S A RELISH"  
F. A. HAUFF, Inc.  
137-141 Orange St.  
(Right Near Chapel)

**Flower Shoppe**  
TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ANYWHERE  
THE LOUISE SHOP  
RELIABLE GOODS  
REASONABLY PRICED  
Suits, Wraps, Gowns  
155 Orange St.

**THE HOOVER**  
Electric Cleaner  
The Cleaner That Really Gets All Kinds of Dirt  
BULLARD'S  
51-57 ORANGE STREET  
Lightbourn & Pond Co.  
33 BROADWAY

**Sell "B. P. S. Paint"**  
"Best Paint Sold"  
A. G. KINGDON  
SPRING VALLEY BRAND  
Butter Eggs Cheese  
306 STATE ST.  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
123 Church Street  
Telephone New Haven 1015  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**STAMFORD**  
Miss Agnes G. Fitzmaurice  
Insurance  
Stamford Savings Bank Bldg. Tel. 201  
STAMFORD, CONN.

**Spring Styles Now Ready**  
IN  
Clothing and Furnishings  
Custom Tailoring  
WM. J. BERGER, Stamford Theatre Building  
Marsh Bakeries, Inc.  
MYER'S OF  
High Class Bread Products  
General Office: 615 Main Street  
STAMFORD, CONN.

**National Market Co.**  
"Largest Retailers of MEAT in America"  
STAMFORD, CONN.  
80 Stores 5 States  
85 ATLANTIC ST.  
DRESSES  
SUITS  
COATS  
"That Foretell the Season's Style Trend"  
PALACE DRESS SHOP INC.  
875 ATLANTIC ST.  
Phone 117.

**The F.A. Bartlett**  
Tree Expert Co.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Telephone, 179 Stamford

**MAINE**  
PORTLAND  
Cowen's Corset Shop  
44 CORNHILL STREET  
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.  
Try corsets and brassieres; experienced fitting in attendance.

**CROPLEY & ANDERSON**  
510 Congress Street  
Ladies and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

## MASSACHUSETTS

**BOSTON**  
Isaac Locke Co.  
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market  
Fruits, Vegetables and  
Hothouse Products  
Special Attention Given Family Orders

**Shattuck & Jones**  
INCORPORATED  
FISH  
Telephone 1437 Richmond  
128 Faneuil Hall Market  
BOSTON

**WALL PAPERS**  
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.  
Novelty designs & featured repeats of high  
grade paper at low cost. See them.  
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD  
35-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

**BROCKTON**  
Don't Fail to Visit Our  
GROCERY DEPARTMENT  
Where we are offering real bargains on the  
cash and carry plan.  
James Edgar Company  
BROCKTON

**CAMBRIDGE**  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
1274 Massachusetts Avenue  
Telephone Cambridge 945  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"  
Central Sq. Hardware Co.  
669 Massachusetts Avenue  
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

**LOWELL**  
Dainty Neckwear for the  
New Blouses  
LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP  
J. L. Barber 133 Merrimack St.  
The Bon Marche  
217 DEXTER ST.

**SPECIAL SALE**  
New Swiss Normande Voiles  
Regular Price \$1.00. Friday and Saturday  
Tel. 242-1000  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
57 Merrimack Square  
Merrimack Lowell 1648  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"  
LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET  
C. H. WILLIS  
MERRIMACK SQUARE  
ELECTRIC SHOP  
Rouder Lamps \$2.50 Upwards  
261 Dutton Street Tel. 1217-Y

**LYNN**  
Andrew Schlehuber, Inc.  
N. L. Merrill C. G. McGilne Treas.  
Caterers and Confectioners  
Banquets, Private Homes, Weddings and Dinner  
Parties a Specialty.  
Tel. Lynn 4208, 4208, 135 BROAD ST., LYNN

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
22 Munroe Street  
Telephone Lynn 1860  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"  
Lynn's Modern  
Department Store  
Is splendidly equipped to supply women, misses  
and children with up-to-date wearing apparel of  
dependable quality.  
We have also dresses, table linens and bed-  
dings in most satisfactory assortments.  
Telephone orders given careful attention  
Godard Bros  
75-85 Market St. Lynn, Mass.

**Isabelle Hall-Philbrook**  
Corsets, Blouses, Lingerie  
Strand Theatre Bldg., Lynn, Mass.  
GIBBS BROTHERS  
FLORISTS  
231-233 Union Street  
LYNN, MASS.

**COAL**  
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood  
SPECIAL, BROWN, STEVEN, &  
NEWELL, Inc., 6 Central Square.

**SPRINGFIELD**  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
204 Bridge Street  
Telephone River 5100  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"  
Good Shoes and Hosiery  
FINE SHOES REPAIRING  
MORSE & HAYNES CO.  
276 Main Street

**SALEM**  
LEWANDOS  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
72 Washington Street  
Telephone Salem 1200  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**MICHIGAN**  
DETROIT  
WORKS OF ART  
Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors  
JAMES E. HANNA & BROS.  
300-7 David Whitney Bldg. DETROIT  
Phone Gladfield 4473

**IMLAY'S**  
GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.  
240 GRAND RIVER AVENUE  
Goods Called for and Delivered  
WILSON MILLINERY  
204 Washington Avenue, Detroit Phone Main 6235  
BREDE & SCHROETER  
DRESSMAKERS—WALL PAPER—DRESSMAKERS  
BLANKETS—UPHOLSTERING  
150 Canfield Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

## MICHIGAN

**DETROIT—Continued**  
DOTTED SWISSES  
For the summer wardrobe.  
\$1.98 to \$2.25 a yard  
Excellent quality—your choice  
of white or colored dots.  
New York Shops, Inc.  
Everything for the Dress  
1514 WOODWARD AVE.  
Detroit Opposite Grinnell's

**Grimshaw & Stevens**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Clothing, Furniture and Hatters  
STORES 24 Grand River Avenue West;  
Grinnell Street, 2101 Woodward Avenue.

**THE FERRIS-FOWLER-FOODICK CO., Inc.**  
PRINTING OF QUALITY  
404 Marquette Bldg., Detroit. Cadillac 5678

**JOHN R. MOORE**  
QUICK PRINTER  
Cadillac 114 215 State Street  
ROOMS with or without private bath; also  
light housekeeping apartments.  
CAROLA APARTMENT HOTEL  
22 Watson Street

**Hickey's**  
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothing  
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes  
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls  
1375 Woodward Ave.  
DETROIT, MICH.

**DETROIT CREAMERY**  
Velvet Brand  
Ice Cream  
J. D. Candler Roofing Co.  
ROOFING AND SHEET  
METAL WORK  
331 High St., E. Main 512-513  
DETROIT, MICH.

**The M. & W. Tire Co.**  
WOODWARD AND HARPER  
AMERICAN—AKRON  
CORD AND FABRIC  
TIRES—TUBES  
Efficient Repair Service on All Makes of Tires  
Phone Northway 3804

**NEW YORK DOLL REPAIR SHOP**  
All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts  
furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and Doll  
Clothing. 1205 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Cherry 2840 W.

**MONTANA**  
GREAT FALLS  
THE GERALD CAFE  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
WM. GRILLA, Proprietor  
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

**OHIO**  
AKRON  
FLOWERS  
W. H. HUTCHINGS  
274 So. Main St.  
AKRON, OHIO  
FALCH & FALCH  
The Men's Store  
FURNISHERS, HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS  
38 E. MILL STREET AKRON, OHIO

**Grossberg & Cahill**  
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
285 So. Main St., Akron

**CLEVELAND**  
A. M. Albrecht  
FLORIST 636 PROSPECT AVENUE  
Main 690 Central 5103  
The Euclid Doan Men's Apparel Shop  
10521 Euclid Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio

**VICTORIA RESTAURANT**  
For Ladies and Gentlemen  
46 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O.  
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty  
MAYDOLE & McMULLEN, Props.

**Feltons for Flowers**  
"Flowers for Every Occasion"  
Superior at East 100th  
CLEVELAND OHIO

**COLUMBUS**  
The Home of Good Eating  
ARBOR INN  
COLUMBUS, OHIO  
THE W. C. MOORE CO.  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

**Trunk, Leather and Art Goods**  
Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and All Kinds of  
Leather Goods and Trunks, Pictures,  
Mirrors and Lamps.  
SCOTT-O-SHEA CO., 134 S. High St.  
MISS S. E. HOFFMANN  
197 E. State St.  
STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, BOOKS  
Picture Frames Made to Order.

**Pitts Shoes**  
182 N. High St.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO  
Dependable Shoes Since 1880.  
THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.  
Hankmark Jewelers  
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"  
135-140 North High Street

## OHIO

**COLUMBUS—Continued**  
LOUIE E. CARLISLE  
Corsets Lingerie Hosiery  
CITIZENS' BANK-BLDG.  
2ND FLOOR  
Cn. High and Gay CITY 2820

**The Z. L. White Co.**  
106-110 NORTH HIGH ST.  
Nine big floors.  
The Z. L. White Co.  
WOOLTEX FASHIONS SHOP  
194 N. High St.  
New lowest prices now possible in  
Suits—Coats—Dresses  
SKIRTS, BLOUSES AND SWEATERS  
Laundry and Dry Cleaning  
CAPITAL CITY TROY LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY  
Main 2927. CH. 11180

**PARISIAN DYE HOUSE**  
14 EAST SPRING STREET  
Bell, Main 1715 CHICAGO 3715

**White Cafeteria**  
165 N. High Street  
NU-WAY SHOE REPAIR  
SHINING PARLOR  
140 E. STATE ST. Main 4613  
C. S. GROEZINGER

**CINCINNATI**  
THE GIFT STORE  
Closson's 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati  
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.  
THE KERN LUNCH ROOM  
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame  
4TH & RACE  
ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.  
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS  
418 MAIN STREET  
Main 680

**THE CHARLES D. BAKER CO.**  
diamonds,  
jewelry, watches, silverware, clocks. 422 Vine St.,  
Cincinnati, O. Main 2835.

**PAUL WIELAND**  
MERCHANT TAILOR  
514 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio Canal 5612  
Room 29

**LAKEWOOD**  
LAKEWOOD SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
14625 Detroit Ave., Corner St. Charles  
Vocal and Instrumental. Prin. SARA CURTIS  
Main 680

**STEWART'S**  
Dry Goods Men's Wear  
Fur Apparel  
Silk Hosiery  
FOR  
GOOD-MEATS AND SERVICE  
HOWARD DUNLAP  
18314 Detroit Ave., Lakewood 1908  
The HOWARD A. GEIGER CO.  
Detroit at W. 117 St.—Detroit at Warren Rd.  
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS

**JOE HESEIN**  
Successor to the Boston Dry Goods Co.  
Lakewood, Ohio  
The Feminist Shoppe  
Lkwd. 2923 1388 Hird St.

**THE ECONOMY**  
DRY CLEANING CO.  
PRESSING AND REPAIRING  
AUTO SERVICE  
Office and Works: 1304-5 Hird St., Lakewood  
Lakewood 2930 Highland 482

**Inche's Hardware and Electric Co.**  
Garden Tools, Seeds, Lawn Mowers, House-  
cleaning Supplies Lkwd. 1278  
15182 Detroit Ave.

**The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
PROS. 2335 CENT. 1234  
ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING  
ALL KINDS Lakewood, Ohio  
12404 Detroit Avenue

**BRUMAGIM & ROBERTS**  
COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.  
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats  
Main 2680 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 490-L

**ROLLE'S CASH GROCERY**  
FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT  
15819 Detroit Avenue Lkwd. 914  
SEILER & TAYLOR FOOTWEAR  
17114 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, Ohio

**MARSHALL-ASTON**  
PLUMBING & HEATING  
LIMA  
MILLINERY  
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.  
LET US SERVE YOU  
180-186 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

**MARION**  
G. W. BOWERS  
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds  
O. E. DYE HOUSE  
Dry Cleaners  
175 E. Center Street, Marion, O.

**NORWOOD**  
KINSEY HARDWARE & OUTLET  
HARDWARE CO. CITY HALL SQUARE  
THE FITE GROCERY CO.  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Main and Lexington Aves. Phone Woodward  
231-237, Forest & Norwood, Phone Ridge 1192-  
1195-2665.

**SPRINGFIELD**  
T. E. BEAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and  
Vegetables; Meats. 225 Chestnut Ave. Bell  
phone: Bell 430 and 4317; Home 430.

**TOLEDO**  
JACOB THOMPSON  
Wall Paper Picture Framing  
918 STATE AVE. Home Phone River 245  
FOARD'S CAFETERIA  
Tasty Food—Quick Service—Cleanliness  
220 SUPERIOR STREET  
Just off Madison

## OHIO

**TOLEDO—Continued**  
Outfitters to  
School Boys  
and School Girls—  
We are "specialists" in the right  
kinds and styles of clothes for school  
boys and girls, and devote the entire  
fourth floor of our store to these  
stocks.  
Just now the chances are that the  
girls' frocks are becoming faded and  
worn and new, bright, fresh ones are  
needed to complete the school year.  
And more than likely your boy's  
suit has been "snagged" and darned,  
and looks a little shabby.  
Bring 'em both to our Children's  
Stores and outfit them with Spring  
things—you'll find the cost surpris-  
ingly small compared with the  
quality.

**The Thompson Hudson**  
Company  
TOLEDO, OHIO  
Stein's  
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND  
213-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.  
Frosh Tailoring Company  
"MAKERS OF GOOD CLOTHES"  
Home Phone Main 5647.  
522 MADISON AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO  
"PIANOLA" Player-Pianos  
A player-piano endorsed by the great artists  
Convenient payments  
GRINNELL BROS.  
ADAMS AND HURON STREETS, TOLEDO, O.

**The Frank Haines Co.**  
MEN'S SMART WEAR  
316 SUPERIOR ST.  
KAROW & COMPANY  
MILLINERS  
624-625 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio  
Home Phone A 7804

**WALDORF CATERIA**  
SUMMIT & MADISON  
Best of Food—Cleanliness  
Pleasant Surroundings  
H. F. FOARD, Prop.

**The Reliable Laundry**  
AND  
Dry Cleaning Company  
Family washing, finished or roughed out  
Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.  
Home 2288 Bell. A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

**DIAMONDS**  
Watches Jewelry Emblems Silverware  
HASTEN TO HESEIN  
315 Summit Home Phone Main 472

**G. F. BANKEY & SON,**  
GROCERS  
2163-65 Ashland Avenue Both Phones  
RUGS CURTAINS, FURNITURE  
Wall Papers—House Painting  
RADCLIFFE CO., 220-222 Superior Street  
TOLEDO, OHIO

**Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery**  
Home Phone 153 Bell Phone 5975  
METZ & BATEMAN, Florists  
221 SUPERIOR ST.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
PITTSBURGH  
KUHN & BRO. CO.  
GROCERS  
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES  
6100 Centre Avenue, East End

**BUY DIAMONDS**  
DIRECT FROM US  
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.  
435-437 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES,**  
SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY  
Special attention given to Watch & Jewelry re-  
pairing. Our location away from the high rent  
zone enables us to quote more reasonable prices  
than we could do were we on the ground floor.  
HENRY WILKENS & CO.  
THIRD FLOOR, PITTSBURGH LIFE BLDG.,  
LIBERTY AVE. & SIXTH ST.,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**James McMillin Printing Co.**  
PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE  
CATALOGS FOLDERS  
BOOKLETS LEAFLETS  
BROCHURES PRICE LISTS  
Penn Ave. and Barbeau St. Phone 487 Court

**RHODE ISLAND**  
PROVIDENCE  
Southern Knotted Bedspreads  
\$18 to \$35  
Children's dresses custom made and ready to  
wear. Hand made novelties for the home in  
stock and to order.  
Little Shop of Mary Wight  
484 Kinley Bldg.

**1901 Angell St.**  
GIFTS UNUSUAL BUT PRACTICAL  
Personal attention. Z. M. B. Morse  
You'd be glad to know, too, if you like old  
things. 65 Empire St. Up Stairs.

**The ODDE SHOP of**  
Clara Mack  
ADRESSES  
Our desire is to satisfy our customers,  
always having our Meat and Poultry  
fresh, and in our grocery those things  
which are fine and choice. We believe  
we are doing this.  
Telephone Angell 318

**Wayland Square Grocery**  
& WAYLAND SQUARE  
Our desire is to satisfy our customers,  
always having our Meat and Poultry  
fresh, and in our grocery those things  
which are fine and choice. We believe  
we are doing this.  
Telephone Angell 318

## RHODE ISLAND

**PROVIDENCE—Continued**  
Walk-Over  
Shoes  
280 Westminster Street  
What Cheer  
LAUNDRY  
30 Burgess  
Street  
Providence  
R. I.  
"The Laundry That Satisfies"  
Broad Pearl  
and  
Central Sts.  
Telephone Union 512

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
137 Mathewson Street  
Telephone Union 907  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"  
A House in Need of Paint  
will not wait for good paint to get cheaper.  
True economy lies in painting promptly when  
the need comes. HEATH & MILLIGAN Paint  
in the hands of a good Painter is the best  
protection your property can have.  
BELCHER & LOOMIS  
HARDWARE CO.,  
63-61 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

**Buy Peirce Shoes and**  
Hosiery  
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced  
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON  
Browning, King & Co.  
Westminster and Eddy Streets  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for  
Men, Boys and Children

**Our Cleaning Service**  
Can Help You  
Carpet taken up, cleaned and relaid. Rugs  
and Art Squares cleaned and sealed for storage  
—we store them right here, too.  
We wash Art Squares and Orientals. Our  
work is not confined to any season. "Every Day  
is Cleaning Day with Us."

**The Rhode Island**  
Rug Works  
228 Admiral Street  
JONES'S ARCADE  
LADIES' FURNISHINGS  
Employees Share Profits

**Women's and Misses'**  
High-Grade Summer  
Dresses  
At 1-3 and 1-2 Less Than  
Regular Prices  
Materials are Imported Dotted Swiss,  
Imported Organdy, Imported French  
Voile, Kalburnie Gingham and Em-  
brodered Dotted Voiles. Prices range  
from  
\$4.50 to \$22.50

**OUTLET**  
PROVIDENCE

**WASHINGTON**  
TACOMA  
Tacoma Steam Laundry  
Cleaning Dyeing and Pressing Department  
Phone Main 224 TACOMA, WASH.

**WISCONSIN**  
MILWAUKEE  
"Say it with Flowers"  
"The House of  
Roses"  
712 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Loveland Floral Company**  
Prompt Attention to All Orders  
LOBBY RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Tel. Broadway 1251

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
Capper and Capper  
124 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE  
BADGER DYE WORKS  
CLEANERS  
DYERS  
LAUNDRESSES  
267-261 Third St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Phone Lincoln 2000

**RACINE**  
ZAHN'S  
THE STORE WHERE  
QUALITY AND STYLE  
PREDOMINATES  
SCHROEDER'S  
Infants' Garments in a most  
attractive showing.



## EDUCATIONAL

## EQUAL SCHOOL PRIVILEGES

**For Girls in France**  
 The third Republic has done fine work in connection with schools in France. One of the newest and most interesting branches of this work is the organization of secondary education for girls, until then non-existent. Nowadays, when, even in France, which, like all Latin countries, is somewhat slow in recognizing the emancipation of women, the education of women takes a larger place from day to day, it is well to glance backward in order to see what was the intention of those who opened the gates of knowledge to girls, and what necessities, acting upon these intentions, little by little, have brought about the great change in women's studies.

The education of women before 1870 was in the hands of private schools. Their education was "looked after with great care," but it was extremely rudimentary. They were expected to devote themselves to more or less drawing-room accomplishments. In those days of prudence and simplicity, a young lady, who had her "breret supérieur," was looked upon as a marvel.

## Opening of Girls' Schools

The first state secondary school, or lycée for girls, opened in October, 1883, had Fénélon as patron. The low fees placed this education within the reach of middle-class families, and even, by means of scholarships, within that of the lower-classes, of girls coming from elementary schools. Such was the wide and democratic conception of the Republic.

The syllabus of studies in literature and natural science, in which Latin figured, but was not compulsory, had been drawn up according to this all-absorbing idea of disinterested education. The only examination for which the lycées prepared the girls was for the school-leaving certificate. However, it made sure of women-teachers by adding a year for higher studies (sixth year), after which the best candidates were admitted into "l'École de Sèvres." For they wished the teaching of girls to retain its strictly feminine character. The women assistant professors who leave Sèvres after three years' study form the majority of the body of women-teachers. A very small number of men-teachers teach in the girls' lycées, and only in the highest forms. It is desired, not only to open the university career to women, but also to give them a preponderant influence in the teaching of girls.

What changes have time and the social upheavals of the last 25 years worked upon these methods? In the letter, they have withstood these influences, but in the inner purpose their intention has been violated. And if the new role which women are called upon to fill in society is considered it may be looked upon as inevitable and necessary.

## The Factor of Custom

It was difficult to awaken the desire for education in women, without helping involuntarily in the development of feminism. French customs in the past had little to do to favor this development. The marriage of convenience, based upon social position and money, was the usual thing among middle-class families. Marriage meant for girls emancipation, the right to live; while single they had to remain beneath the careful eye of their parents, and at best they could only hope for a narrow and dull sort of existence. Things were not quite the same after they had learned to consider matters in the light of more serious and better directed studies. The independent attitude which manifested itself among the most intelligent girls, was the source of many a little family drama, which fathers and mothers had not foreseen.

The lycées, looked upon at first with a certain misgiving, saw the number of their pupils increasing continually. The education which one received in them was recognized as cheaper and better than anywhere else. Little by little, a great change was brought in the teaching in private schools. Competition exercised great pressure; the teaching staffs were reorganized and recruited from men and women assistant professors of the university, and thus the private schools benefited by the forward movement in women's education, marked by the opening of lycées for girls. France had at this time her women of the professions, a small number, it is true, but however small this number was, they pointed out the way to others and were to be imitated.

## Baccalauréat and Independence

It began to be recognized then in the more liberal circles that women might find independence and dignity outside the home, and even in married life she might bring her abilities and her work as a dowry. Many families encouraged their daughters to become independent and wished to help them to find an opening in the liberal professions. Henceforth girls' education had to be more and more like that of boys, and every year an increased number of candidates presented themselves for the "baccalauréat" which comes ordinarily at the end of a secondary school course and is an open door to more advanced studies. This tendency was already very marked before 1914. In the years just before the war, the number of private institutions which prepared girls for the baccalauréat was increasing rapidly.

Yet, the girls' lycées adhered to their traditions and their syllabus, and stood out against the growing necessity of giving facilities to the pupils for preparing the baccalauréat. They went on, respecting the intentions of the founders, in spite of con-

petition on the part of private institutions, and when some progressive and clear-sighted individuals placed the question before the university board, the upholders of tradition gained the victory and succeeded in keeping for the school-leaving certificate the place of importance. Thus they were not to prepare for the baccalauréat, or, in other words, the most that was allowed, was that certain facilities should be given to those pupils who wished to prepare for it on their own responsibility.

But the war, with the social upheaval which it brought, especially in the middle-classes, the most bitterly tried of all classes during the crisis, increased the necessity for work among girls and has aroused in them a keener desire for it than ever before. The university could no longer stand against this influence, at the risk of seeing their cleverest students going off to prepare for the baccalauréat at non-provided institutions. The baccalauréat now has its rightful place in the lycées. The barrier is broken down.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

Other articles on universities in Australia appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on February 18 and 25 and March 12.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

**HOBART, Tasmania.**—The smallest State of the Australian Commonwealth, Tasmania, is entirely insular and is separated from Victoria, the nearest part of the mainland, by Bass Strait, some 200 miles in width. The Straits are crossed daily by an intercolonial steamer that takes about 15 hours for the voyage, which is frequently a rough one. This separation and the climatic conditions of the island, which more resemble those of New Zealand or of England than the warmer and dryer Australian climate, place Tasmania in a somewhat isolated position in regard to the affairs of the Commonwealth. This isolation is to be noted in the affairs of the island's university, which is in a much less advanced stage of development than the universities of Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide.

The Tasmanian community is prosperous and thriving, the people being mainly engaged in agriculture, especially sheep farming, but the holdings are generally much smaller than those in Australia and there is proportionately more mixed farming and orcharding than in any other state. In consequence of this, there is much less isolation between Tasmanian farmers than in the Australian back-blocks, and there is considerably less contrast between town and country. There are only two towns of any size: Launceston, at the head of the Tamar estuary in the north, and Hobart, the capital, on the beautiful harbor formed by the estuary of the Derwent in the south. Each is a comfortable market town of a rather conservative type with an atmosphere strongly reminiscent of the smaller towns in the English countryside.

The university is situated at Hobart, where also the seat of government and the law courts of the State. Since this is the case a good deal of the work of the university lies in training candidates for the civil service and the legal profession. The term "university" can properly be applied to the institution from a technical point of view, for it is a fully chartered body founded in 1890 and having the power of granting degrees, but it cannot well be compared with the larger institutions, and is in reality much more on a level with the good but smaller colleges in other parts of the world. The curriculum is in the main one in arts and there are no professional schools. The natural science side of the work is very inadequately equipped, but it is along this line that progress seems most likely to be attained from circumstances that will undoubtedly produce an effect upon Tasmanian life.

Tasmania, in fact, is beginning to wake up from being solely an agricultural community, and there is already arising a demand on the part of the manufacturing enterprises for trained chemists and electrical experts from the university. As yet they cannot be supplied, but with increased demands will come increased supply, and the university authorities are fully resolved to rise to the opportunity. At present the work is housed in a school building, dating from 1864 in which is finely situated, but upon a restricted site, leaving absolutely no room for development of laboratories.

The state government is entirely responsible for the maintenance of the university, and strong pressure is being brought to bear to obtain its housing on an adequate site already provided with unused public buildings, which would admit of the opening of an agricultural department and an experimental farm. But public opinion is rather apathetic, there is little demand for properly trained agricultural experts, and a good deal of hard work will be necessary before the government and the Legislature can be aroused to a full sense of their duties in the matter. The financial circumstances of Tasmania, like all the other Australian states, are very straitened, and much propaganda can be needed before the Legislature can be convinced that in expending money on university development they are making the best of all investments for the future prosperity of their community.

As in the other Australian universities a good deal of attention has recently been devoted in Tasmania to the tutorial education of the working classes in the towns, though without any very marked results upon public opinion. The Labor parties are much

weaker than in the other Australian states and there is comparatively little trade union agitation save among the miners of the great copper mines on the northern and western coasts. With the influx of immigrants for the new manufacturing enterprises there will probably be an awakening and a greater desire for intellectual progress. This will mean the extension of the field for the university's activities, and it appears likely that the next few years will see its rise to a considerably higher plane of importance.

## AS TO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—The central idea of university extension, that the state-owned institutions have definite duties to perform for the people of the state, duties which are in addition to the task of educating the resident students, has now been accepted by the administrative heads of state universities in the United States with almost no exceptions, says a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Education on the subject of "The University Extension Movement."

The men who determine the policies of the institutions are, in the great majority, committed to the promotion of extension. Frequently the state legislatures, even where the institutions of higher learning are not presumably in favor with the politicians, have backed substantially with public funds their belief in university extension. The best approval, however, appears to come from the growing numbers of professors and instructors who have found new inspiration in successful community service.

Extension in its crude, pioneer, lecture-style form began in the United States in 1867, and in the years 1883 to 1892 showed a rapid development, followed by a gradual decline until about 1906, when new methods were adopted and a slow but systematic growth set in. The organized extension services established in this period—the majority in state universities—held their first national university extension conference in 1915. At that time representatives of 23 leading colleges and universities organized the present National University Extension Association. The association is composed of general extension divisions and is not concerned with agricultural extension, which has developed independently.

Thus for 15 years university extension work in America has been increasing in volume. The growing recognition of the value of its various forms, is indicated by the fact that within five years the total amount of appropriations for the support of extension work has more than doubled, and the number of students increased more than threefold.

Everywhere, says the bulletin, one direction is apparent: the trend of education is toward the people, mass and group without regard to condition, class, or circumstance. The growth of university extension is a logical development of the new demand for universal education. Freedom, self-determination, the new democracy, equal suffrage, open diplomacy, and the liberal movements linked with them—all have educational implications presupposing the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

The university is situated at Hobart, where also the seat of government and the law courts of the State. Since this is the case a good deal of the work of the university lies in training candidates for the civil service and the legal profession. The term "university" can properly be applied to the institution from a technical point of view, for it is a fully chartered body founded in 1890 and having the power of granting degrees, but it cannot well be compared with the larger institutions, and is in reality much more on a level with the good but smaller colleges in other parts of the world. The curriculum is in the main one in arts and there are no professional schools. The natural science side of the work is very inadequately equipped, but it is along this line that progress seems most likely to be attained from circumstances that will undoubtedly produce an effect upon Tasmanian life.

Tasmania, in fact, is beginning to wake up from being solely an agricultural community, and there is already arising a demand on the part of the manufacturing enterprises for trained chemists and electrical experts from the university. As yet they cannot be supplied, but with increased demands will come increased supply, and the university authorities are fully resolved to rise to the opportunity. At present the work is housed in a school building, dating from 1864 in which is finely situated, but upon a restricted site, leaving absolutely no room for development of laboratories.

The state government is entirely responsible for the maintenance of the university, and strong pressure is being brought to bear to obtain its housing on an adequate site already provided with unused public buildings, which would admit of the opening of an agricultural department and an experimental farm. But public opinion is rather apathetic, there is little demand for properly trained agricultural experts, and a good deal of hard work will be necessary before the government and the Legislature can be aroused to a full sense of their duties in the matter. The financial circumstances of Tasmania, like all the other Australian states, are very straitened, and much propaganda can be needed before the Legislature can be convinced that in expending money on university development they are making the best of all investments for the future prosperity of their community.

As in the other Australian universities a good deal of attention has recently been devoted in Tasmania to the tutorial education of the working classes in the towns, though without any very marked results upon public opinion. The Labor parties are much

## A MINIMUM TEST OF CULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

There have been many definitions of culture, before and after Matthew Arnold, but few critics have ventured to be precise enough to define an absolute minimum of culture. It is perhaps something that this minimum, or absolute zero, should be set up. Below this point there is a complete mental vacuum; above it, anything may happen. It sounds like a comforting theory. What is the lowest denominator of culture? It is true, I forgot to state it.

Harvard University has defined it as a knowledge of twelve plays of Shakespeare and of the Bible. There it is. One is reminded of the man whom it was proposed to exile upon a desert island. The attempt to leave him in solitude was frustrated because he had with him a Shakespeare and a Bible. The desert island of modern education, which is often dreary enough place, is to be similarly peopled. Whatever the average undergraduate's powers of resistance may be, hereafter without one dozen of Shakespeare and his knowledge of the Bible, he will receive no sheepskin. At least this is better than a demand that he know economics. In twelve plays of Shakespeare and the Bible there is contained an education. The minimum is more a choice than it seems at the first glance.

But as in the case of all standards of perfection a great deal depends upon the computation which shall determine whether the minimum standard has been attained. First, there must be an examination. Now it takes genius to write an examination paper which shall reveal the requisite sweetness and light in the candidate. Not all examination questions burn with a hard and gem-like flame. The hardness may be there, but not the likability. And the examination papers must be read. Once more, for an examination of this type, there must be forthcoming a supply of readers able to judge the extent of a forest by a few scattered trees. The examination papers of seniors about to graduate—age, there's the rub.

A senior with brilliant marks in economics, banking, mathematics, and transportation, let us say, by way of taking an impossible case, is a little shaky on his Shakespeare. He may say, as one particular senior once did, that Palstaff was a famous Greek man writer and alchemist of the sixteenth century who sold himself for a mess of porridge. Obviously he has made a bad start on his general cultural examination. But to carry the supposition still further, let us imagine that a young instructor in the English department reports him as unworthy of a degree. (The assumption has nothing to do with Harvard University; I am imagining a system adopted, say, in the University of Erewhon.) In the report reaches the office of the department of economics, finance, business administration, mathematics, railway freight cars, and physics, all write in to say that never in the history of the Erewhonian College had a more brilliant student passed through the portals; that it is a preposterous idea to withhold from him his degree. Then somewhere behind closed doors, a solemn committee sits to consider the case. Meanwhile the young man himself is probably howling the door-step of the instructor in English, and telephoning in between times the full professors of the department. At last the committee utters its decision. The privilege of another examination is granted. The head of the English department now goes away to begin his summer holidays, and the young instructor is left to uphold, single-handed, general culture in the face of the whole University of Erewhon. He is human and often has a family. In that case the chances are heavily in favor of the student being granted his degree.

If this seems a pessimistic and unwarranted interpretation of the Harvard requirement—and I grant as an interpretation it may be wholly unjustified by the facts as they exist at Harvard—my reply is that I am sounding a warning to institutions which may lightly-heartedly follow Harvard's example. In other words, such a requirement must be lived up to, and enforced, lest the stunks fall where they may.

And since I am pointing out the obstacles, permit me to name another. Situated about the periphery of all large universities are certain curious institutions known as tutoring-schools. The gentlemen at the heads of these auxiliaries are skilled in turning out 12 plays of Shakespeare in 12 pellets and in condemning the Bible into "narrative form." These bird-bolts in the hands of expert tutors will penetrate several thicknesses of concrete. Such a general examination as is here proposed, unless its sponsors are very men, will mean extra dividends to the tutoring schools.

Perhaps I have said enough about the obstacles. The ideal is one to favor and the obstacles can be overcome by firmness of attitude on the part of the English department. To be a success, however, it must be to the interest of the whole department to see that the requirement is enforced and humanistically interpreted. It may not be treated perfunctorily or overridden. And one safeguard in English department can adopt early in the college course. Let the failures in freshman English be thoroughly distributed throughout the class. Repeat this process in the sophomore year and in all the later elective courses in English. This done as it should be, the senior who comes up for his de-

gree will know his 12 plays of Shakespeare and his Bible. But do not let him cram them.

To conclude, I can imagine an Oxford don walking across his quad, glancing at a daily news sheet as he goes. His eye lights upon the following item: "News from North America." As he reads with a lack-luster eye the latest from this amusing continent, he notes that a certain university requires for its degree a knowledge of 12 plays of Shakespeare and of the Bible. "My word!" he smiles to himself, and walks on.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Pronouncement of Aims by National Association.

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.**—The aims and proper procedure of vocational guidance, as formulated by the National Vocational Guidance Association in recent convention at Atlantic City, are being sent to all parts of the country in order that teachers, social workers, employment managers and labor organizations everywhere may discuss them and discover how local communities may apply these fundamentals to the solution of their own problems.

The term "vocational" is first defined as comprising all occupations recognized in the census list, including agricultural, industrial, commercial, homemaking, and professional callings. Vocational guidance is explained as only one phase of guidance which should be definitely provided for in the public school program, yet as intimately related to all other activities and purposing to supplement other forms of guidance.

"Much of the world's dissemination today in ethical, political, international, and industrial affairs, is based upon the lack of knowledge regarding duties and responsibilities in occupational relationships, and failure to synthesize individual and social activities in vocational life," says the association in emphasizing the need for vocational guidance. It is pointed out that some sort of vocational guidance is inevitable, inasmuch as no one can avoid the need for making occupational decisions, and modern life necessitates the influence upon human behavior of contacts and cooperation. Unwise and false guidance is gained through untrustworthy advertisements, suggestion, selfishness, ignorance, and other objectionable sources, if vocational guidance is not provided under competent supervision.

The national association pronounces the aims of vocational guidance to be as follows: (a) To help adapt the schools to the needs of the pupils and the community, and to make sure that each child obtains the equality of opportunity which it is the duty of the public school to provide. (b) To assist individuals in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and making progress in occupations. (c) To spread knowledge of the problems of the occupational world and the characteristics of the common occupations. (d) To help the worker to understand his relationships to workers in his own and other occupations and to society as a whole. (e) To secure better cooperation between the school on the one hand and the various commercial, industrial, and professional groups on the other hand. (f) To establish the establishment of courses of study in all institutions of learning that will harmoniously combine the cultural and practical studies.

All vocational guidance should help to fit the individual for vocational self-guidance, and for the cooperative solution of the problems of occupational life, says the association. After briefly indicating the first steps which should be taken in guidance, the association takes up "studying the occupations" and says: "The classification of the study of educational opportunities, common and local occupations, and the problems of the occupational world, should be carried on before the end of the compulsory school age. Such study should be provided for all students in junior high and high schools. It should give the pupil an acquaintance with the entire field of occupations, and a method of studying the occupations wherever he can meet future vocational problems in his life. The study of occupations should be offered in continuation schools, evening schools for adults, and colleges."

The opportunity for counseling and advising as to occupation should be a regular responsibility of the school and should be open to persons of all ages, continues the statement of the national association, which also contains a cautionary paragraph as to the use of intelligence tests. Vocational guidance should discourage and supplant any attempt to choose occupations by means of phrenology, physiognomy, or other disproved and unproved hypotheses. Alluring shortcuts to fortune and hasty decisions in the choice of an occupation are warned against.

As to the relation of vocational guidance to vocational education, the association declares: "Vocational guidance must be provided before, during, and after courses in vocational education if these courses are to be truly effective. In order that the aims of vocational guidance may be secured, we recommend to those in charge of vocational education that any plan of vocational education should include such basic studies as the economic and sociological aspects of occupations."

School leaving before the end of the high school course should be discouraged and everything possible should be done to improve school pro-

grams and foster the desire to stay in school on the part of the pupil. "Means should be found, through either public or private funds, to provide scholarships for keeping deserving children in school, or for continuing schooling on a part-time arrangement. Placement in an occupation should come only after a careful and persistent effort has been made to keep the child in school, and wherever possible should be part-time work. Non-commercial and public employment agencies for persons under 21 years of age, should be conducted jointly with the local educational authorities and in closest possible relation with the public schools. Placement and employment supervision should be accompanied by advice regarding opportunity for supplementary study and promotion."

## EDUCATION NOTES

The first course in journalism to be attempted by a Canadian university has been opened at Western University with an enrollment of 25. More than half the students taking the lectures are men and women actively engaged in newspaper work in London, Ontario, and neighboring cities. Extraordinary lectures, by nationally famous and successful journalists have been arranged for evenings during the course. Regular lectures are given in the afternoons, after evening edition workers are free. In opening the course, Dean Fox of the arts department of Western said that the university work in journalism had become popular partly because it had been found practical, and he added that Western would build up the course from year to year until it became established in a regular four-year "cycle" with a degree attached.

The education of the Negro child has hitherto been too much in the hands of white people, according to a statement made during a recent conference at Tuskegee Institute. All through school life the Negro child finds in his textbooks much about white people and little or nothing about his own race. Practically all the pictures that he sees are of white people. Most of the books he reads are by white authors, and his heroes and heroines are white. He gets no impression of the opportunities of the Negro to do great and worthy things.

The managers of elementary schools in England form the point of contact between the local education authority and the school, and bring the very necessary element of local knowledge and interest into the administration of education. At the recent annual meeting of the London managers the chairman of the London County Council announced that the council was about to try the experiment, which had proved successful in the case of certain secondary schools, of enlarging the powers of local managers. This was very acceptable news to those present, as it has long been contended that the functions of managers are too limited. In fact it has frequently occurred that managers have resigned after only a short period of office because of the trivial powers entrusted to them. Another feature of the meeting was a statement by Mr. Sidney Webb, that it would be possible to empty the prisons permanently of half their population if they could (a) raise the school age to 18 for half time; (b) enroll all the big boys and girls in polytechnic institutes from 18 to 21; and (c) either prevent their being thrown out of work or at least cover them with adequate unemployment insurance contingent on their attending classes until situations were found for them. Any saving on provision of this sort of benefit for the youth of the nation was always balanced by expenditure on prisons or poor relief.

An interesting situation has arisen in London in the matter of Shakespearean performances for children. The district auditor, to whom the educational accounts of the London County Council are submitted, has disallowed the amount spent on taking children to performances of Shakespeare's plays. Something like £5000 is involved, and several members of the Council are threatened with surcharge. Years ago enterprising groups of teachers took London school children to see the acted Shakespearean play. The children paid for themselves. The "Old Vic" theater, as it is called, became the home of Shakespearean drama. Later, Mr. Ben Greet trained a company of strolling players to give the children of other parts of London the same benefits. Seeing the value of the work the London County Council then took over the responsibility, and all payments on the part of the children were abolished. It is the expenditure of £5000 upon this work that is now called in question. Educationalists hope that the children will continue seeing Shakespeare's plays, for nothing of recent years has had a more vitalizing effect upon the teaching of literature.

The idea of making use of the cinema in education has not caught on rapidly in England. A series of attractive educational films were shown recently in London, under the title of "Marvels of the Universe." Besides their inherent interest, it was the opinion of good judges that they possessed a distinctly valuable educational character. It was stated at the exhibition that, 18 months ago, letters were sent to every educational authority to develop this side of cinema enterprise, and the replies were all to the same effect—that the time had not arrived for such a step and that they did not see that good would ever come of showing films in schools. Since then, however, the firm had had letters asking them to quote their terms, so that it looked as if the question were being taken seriously at last.

## AN EXPERIMENT IN ATTENTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

**LONDON, England.**—An interesting experiment in self-education, known as the Mason method, after its author, Miss Charlotte Mason, has recently been tried in several parts of England. The results have proven to be of special interest to educationalists and parents. Unlike the methods of Mr. O'Neill, whose "school without a time-table" has been widely discussed, the Mason method does not take as its point of departure the spontaneous interest of the child, yet there is a similarity in the fact that both methods rely upon the natural desire for knowledge in child-nature.

It is an axiom among educationalists that by far the most important condition necessary for the acquisition of knowledge is concentration of attention. It is in this direction that the most striking feature of the Mason method appears. When it is stated that the chief innovation consists in the reproduction by the children of passages read to them by the teacher, and that no place is given in the scheme to "revision"—that essential part of ordinary school methods—it is evident that the factor of concentration is the pivot of the scheme.

The central idea in the method is the acquisition of knowledge in such subjects as literature, history, citizenship, geography and natural science by the reading or listening to the reading of passages from prescribed books, and the oral or written reproduction of the subject matter. The passage is read once only, and the children, knowing this, screw up their attention to the necessary pitch. In the case of the younger children the passage read is then narrated by them to the class. The older children reproduce it in writing. Besides the absolute necessity for attention, the results upon the vocabulary, speech, composition, and fluency of expression are of great value. Then, again, shyness and self-consciousness are reduced to a minimum. Though the teacher prepares the lessons beforehand, yet explanations are avoided except where really necessary. It is found that children grasp much more than might be expected, while lengthy and frequent explanatory comments tend to produce boredom.

## Literature at First Hand

Those who believe in giving children real literature at first hand, and not merely either summaries of it or so-called "children's versions," will appreciate the fact that it is an essential part of the scheme that the children go direct to the great books, and thus come into contact with the great characters in world history.

The Parents National Educational Union is an organization formed for the purpose of encouraging the adoption of this method both in schools and in private families. It has a training college for teachers under the direction of Miss Mason, but much of the work now being carried out under this system is being conducted by teachers who have not had special training. Children are classified into forms, beginning with Form I at six years of age, and reaching Form VI at about 16. Programs for a term's work are sent out from headquarters to each center (either school or family) with a list of books and the number of pages set for the term. The work is tested by terminal examinations, the questions in which are set by the central organizer of the scheme. The reading is done during the mornings, the afternoons being devoted to subjects which are not susceptible to treatment by the Mason method, such as drawing, handwork, singing and physical training.

## Desire for Knowledge

A feature of the system is the absence of any ulterior incentive. No marks are allotted, no rewards are given and no prizes are offered. There is no bait for stimulus provided; reliance is placed solely upon the desire for knowledge. The development of this aspiration is the best guarantee of a continuation of educational activities in the years after leaving school.

As an example of the actual results achieved under the scheme, the testimony of the head master of an elementary school in Leeds, as given in a recently published book, "The New Era in Education," may be quoted. Enumerating the discoveries made in the use of the system, he says: "First, a limiting of our view as to the value of the oral lesson, an enhancing as to the value of letting the child come face to face with the best writers on a subject. Second, that the pupil had greater powers of mind than we had given him credit for, that the child thought not specially in single words, but more frequently in whole blocks; that the quicker children had almost unbelievable powers of sensing a passage, that they took a whole picture in a sort of stride and passed on. We found that ideas were being garnered and vocabularies were enlarging. In 20 minutes reading followed by 10 minutes' written composition more is obtained than in the old 30 minutes' composition lesson. By narration of a passage read is obtained a rapid improvement in the pupil's verbal memory and in the power of expression."

Although it is possible to disagree with some points in the method of teaching described in this article, it must be recognized that it has valuable lessons for the teacher.

The widespread development of practical agricultural schools of secondary grade within reach of farmers' sons of from 15 to 20 years of age was urged by Prof. David Snedder of Columbia University at a recent meeting of the National Society for Vocational Education.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Correcting Impatience

Written for THE Christian Science Monitor  
**IMPATIENCE** comes from forgetting God. Infinite Mind is never impatient, nor does it give rise to impatience in its creation. No one who is conscious of the ever-presence and the all-power of a wholly good God can possibly be impatient. Doubt as to the willingness or ability of the creator to sustain or deliver His creation leads to the supposition that evil has power, and this in turn produces fear and impatience; but the understanding of the true nature of God dispels every vestige of impatience, for how can one feel hurried, restless or fretful, and be conscious of eternal life at the same time? To know God as He really is, as Mind everywhere present, as all-embracing Soul, as inexhaustible Love, is to become possessed of the power of enduring the anomalies of human existence with fortitude, calmness, and forbearance; is to be able to exercise perseverance, quietness, and constancy. Spiritual patience means resignation to the will of God, submission to His guidance, but the student of Christian metaphysics soon learns that this ought not to be difficult, for the will of God is always good, tender, compassionate, and just. Obedience to God will be carried out without murmuring in proportion as His true attributes are scientifically recognized.

When things pile up, as we say, for the housewife or the business man, and there is an accumulation of details, then impatience begins its work; but this is the very occasion when Christian Science is a truly opportune help. The law of Christian Science, when applied, smooths out obstacles and corrects impatience. It is the inner working of the love of Principle applied which surmounts trying experiences with patience. For instance, a business man has been away for some time and returns to find his desk piled high with letters and messages which call for prompt attention. He is pressed to become irritated and impatient. There seems so much to be done and so little time to do it in. He may even be driven to discouragement. Then Christian Science is found to be the business man's ever-ready helper, and spiritual intelligence, spiritual patience, and spiritual endurance play their part in correcting the perturbed thought. A day, which might have been one of turmoil, can be turned into one of harmony. The patience which comes from the application of Christian Science enables those who serve in loving compassion to run a household or a business office as harmoniously as the members of a family.

The writer of the epistle to the

Hebrews advised, "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us." On page 454 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy sets forth the right attitude of mind for the student of Christian metaphysics when she writes, "Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must have her perfect work." There is often a temptation on the part of those students who are advancing Spiritually to be impatient with those who may be advancing more slowly. Who knows, however, whether the seemingly slow pilgrim may not overtake the seemingly more rapid one at a later stage of the journey, accelerating his pace at the very time when the one in advance is obliged to retard his march. It is well to remember God's patience with us, and this will make us patient with our fellow men. We must also be willing to listen to correction and admonition, or else conceit will stop our progress and suffering will be entailed. It is useless to expect appreciation of our good intentions on the part of the world, for it is the way of the world to speak evil of true goodness, and to judge according to its own mistaken standards. The divine judgment is the only one which concerns man, and that is always wholesome, desirable, and helpful.

In the final analysis impatience is based upon the prevailing human sense of limitation. God and His work are unlimited, infinite, but the carnal mind cannot conceive of the infinite, and argues for the incomplete, the imperfect. It is haunted by the fear of lack and want. It apprehends scarcity and grows impatient at the least sign of deficiency in material things, prophesying famine, and being prone to panic. To indulge in impatience, or a hurried sense, or to manifest a spirit of angry criticism, is to forget that God's universe is complete and perfect. Every one must settle the question of supply for himself sooner or later, no matter what the upbringing or the advantages may have been. The spiritual understanding which one gives out returns through the law of divine activity, that like produces like. Whoever goes forth, bearing Life, Truth, and Love in mind, carries substance with him, and this substance is what every one desires, whether this is recognized or not. These are true riches and the manifestation will not fail, though not necessarily in the way outlined by human beings. Duty and desire will be found to be one, when placed under God's guidance. Or is the argument of impatience, that there is not time enough to do what needs to be done, then it should be remembered that man lives in eternity and that all time is ever at his disposal. Deep down in human consciousness lies this false sense of limitation, which makes people think impatiently, act impatiently, and causes them to try to flee, lest evil overtake them, forgetting that good is supreme.

Impatience also frequently arises from anger, resentment, or the sense of grievance and injury, states of mind which exclude those entertaining them from the kingdom of heaven on earth. The Science of Christianity shows that in reality man cannot injure man, that the harms and hurts of human experience are illusions of personal sense and not realities of actual existence; that what is considered natural impatience, resulting from such injuries, is misplaced and has no valid basis; that God is the only judge and that error destroys itself in the end. Leaving aside all the incentives to impatience, as they are generally understood, it is the part of true wisdom, of genuine common sense, to possess our souls in patience and to advance through individual demonstration of the truth to the state of mind which is heaven on earth. As Mrs. Eddy puts it, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." (Science and Health, p. 4.)

## Soft Speech Provençal Under the Olives

O, that I were listening under the olives!  
 So should I hear behind in the wood-land  
 The peasant's talking.  
 The laborers come. They rest in the shadow,  
 Eating their dinner of herbs, and are merry.  
 Soft speech Provençal under the olives!  
 Like a queen's raiment from days long perished  
 Breathing aromas of old unremembered  
 Perfumes and shining in dust-covered places  
 With sudden hints of forgotten splendor—  
 So on the lips of the peasant his language,  
 His only now, the tongue of the peasant.  
 —Margaret L. Woods.

## A Man Apart

One of his eulogists declares that "Lincoln is not a type. He stands alone—no ascensions—no fellows—no successors." The facts fully justify the tribute. Assuredly the great Emancipator was a man apart, without equals or followers, and he himself waived all claims to ancestry. "I don't know who my grandfather was," he remarked, "and am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be."—Frederick Trevor Hill.

## Talking and Reading

But do we talk as well as our fathers and mothers did? We hear wonderful stories of the bright generation that sat about the wide fireplaces of New England. Good talk has so much short-hand that it cannot be reported—the infection, the change of voice, the shrug, cannot be caught on paper. The best of it is

exchange of ideas when one intellect flashes forth to another the remark, concerning some report, that "you know how it is yourself," and is met by the response of "that's what's the matter," and rejoins with the perfectly conclusive "that's so." It requires a high degree of culture to use slang with elegance and effect; and we are yet very far from the Greek attainment.—Charles Dudley Warner, "Back-Log Studies."

into German, recalling the past, positively thrilling me with the words, "Der Vater sagte dies, der Vater meinte das" (my father said this, my father thought that).  
 Could it be? Was I in sober earnest chatting with Goethe's daughter-in-law, the fondling of his old age, the one being in the world privileged to careen, tease and even playfully thwart him? Not perhaps always playfully. There is a story recorded

ing's The Ring and the Book is Italian; Tennyson wandered to the land of myth for the lyrics of the King, and Matthew Arnold's Schrah and Rustum—a narrative poem second in dignity to none produced in the nineteenth century—is a Persian story. But Herk's "golden apples" sprang from the soil in his own day, and reddened in the mist and sunshine of his native island.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

## Early Spring in Ireland

A landscape must be pictured wherein little lakes and stretches of tawny bog fill all the level places, and where these are not, the rest of the world is hillside, gray with rock, dark with furze and heather. Squeezed in among the rocks are the white cottages, with a crooked ash tree, and a willow or two, between them and the southwest gales, each with its weedy patch of potatoes, and its enforced portion of tillage, drawn up about its knees like a brown blanket.

It was a mild and beaming day, with spring fluting in the larks' throats, and dancing in the wind that set the catkins on the willows tossing like little green lamb's tails. The furze bushes were heaped with gold, and drenched with a scent as of apricots; the grass of the tiny pasture fields was green as the most translucent jade (which has a hue incomparably fairer and sweeter than an emerald can show). At the end of a long valley of bog the mountains were azure and mauve; the nearer hills went through walled tones of bronze and brown to orange, where the dead bracken held the sunlight, or palest topaz in the sedges that spread upwards from the low ground into the ravines through which the streams ran down to the bogs. Along the wall of the schoolhouse yard went a dazzling frieze of children's faces; lovely faces, some of them, with the wonderful hair and eyes, and the glowing cheeks, that are bred of the soft breezes of these southern hills. Nothing save the clattering twitter of a flock of starlings could compare with the sound that ceaselessly proceeded from the frieze; only the children themselves could sever a syllable from that torrent of swift speech.—"Stray-Aways," by O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross.

## All Are Dear

A land of waters green and clear,  
 Of willows and of poplars tall,  
 And, in the spring time of the year,  
 The white May breaking over all,  
 And pleasure quick to come at call,  
 And summer rides by march and wold,  
 And autumn with her crimson pall  
 About the towers of Magdalen  
 rolled;  
 And strange enchantments from the past,  
 And memories of the friends of old,  
 And strong tradition, binding fast  
 The "flying terms" with bands of gold—  
 All these hath Oxford: all are dear,  
 But dearer far the little town,  
 The drifting surf, the wintry rain,  
 The college of the scarlet gown,  
 St. Andrews by the Northern sea,  
 That is a haunted town to me!  
 —Andrew Lang.



A landscape by John Crome

In the permanent collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

## The Long Road

The long road lures across the hill,  
 Divides the brown fields and the green,  
 And curves and dips, and climbing  
 still  
 Gleams over into lands unseen.  
 I think what valleys far more fair  
 Than ours, the road runs on to meet.  
 The light falls wild and happy there,  
 What shadowy doubt delays my feet.  
 —Laurence Binyon.

## A Visit to Goethe's Daughter-in-Law

The sun gleamed out as I entered the dear, friendly, quiet little town, its provincial air and grass-grown streets offering a striking contrast to busy, populous, cosmopolitan Leipzig. And the Weimar before me must have been a small metropolis compared to the Weimar of Goethe's youth, the tiny capital he entered so full of poetic frenzy a hundred years before.  
 I had brought with me a satchel of letters introductory, and although court receptions—so pleasant for strangers—were at an end, the theater was about to be closed, and many other attractions for a time withdrawn, I settled down in the homely comfortable Erb Prins for a long stay and with the happiest expectations. When I first arrived Goethe's house was closed, the large, conspicuous structure not being accessible to tourists under any pretext whatever. Otilie von Goethe was then occupying a modest flat in the Schiller Strasse, and it was there that I made her acquaintance.  
 I found an old lady dressed with scrupulous neatness, one might almost say, coquetry, her soft gray cashmere dress and white muslin kerchief recalling the Quaker matrons of my childhood.  
 When foreign speech is made the vehicle of thought, conversational powers are not to be adequately appreciated. The Frau von Goethe was fond of talking English, which she spoke fairly well, not well enough, however, to give her thoughts free play. In German I could well fancy her shining in epigram, periphrase, and repartee. Intellectual force she hardly possessed.  
 "I am very glad at all times to welcome the countrywomen of my dear friend, Mrs. Jameson," she said, receiving me with the urbanity and "grand air" of a great lady, such indeed she had been all her life. The very atmosphere of a court hunt still about attitude, speech and intonation. Every word was uttered deliberately and with what I will not hesitatingly call well-bred distinctness. Then she asked me many interesting questions about the higher education of women and its progress in England. My report of Madame Bodichon's Hitchen College and the Gorton scheme were listened to with great attention.  
 From time to time she dropped

by Eckermann which shows that to Otilie the author of "Faust" was at times only a plaguesome, cantankerous old father-in-law. The great man had given her some archaeological treasures, and after the manner of many too lavish givers, wanted his gift back again. "No, father," stoutly replied Otilie, "you gave me the object. It is now mine and I cannot part with it."  
 One of these references to "der Vater" was noteworthy.  
 "In my father's time," she said in German, "people used to meet and discuss things worth talking about. Now the talk of society consists of mere idle gossip and chatter" (Plaudern and Schwatzen).  
 She had an amusing horror of being written about in her lifetime, either by English travelers or her own countryfolk, but was very hospitable to anyone introduced by a friend.  
 Before my stay was over the Frau von Goethe had moved back into the poet's house, and here I spent a memorable evening. She occupied with her two sons the upper story, in winter giving small but agreeable little gatherings, the grand Duke and Duchess often dropping in without ceremony.  
 Fine bronzes, life size, adorned the entrance hall, but that part of the house occupied by Goethe was shut up, no one ever being invited to see his rooms, and no one ever venturing to demand the privilege.  
 I found myself in a pretty drawing-room, a melancholy, handsome man holding out his hand to me on the threshold.  
 "My son Wolfgang," said the hostess, and soon after we passed into an adjoining room . . . an English lady guest . . . her young daughter, the kind friend who had introduced me to the Goethe family and one or two others, making up the party.  
 To break bread with Goethe's grandson seemed next door to sitting down to tea with descendants of Shakespeare who had gazed upon his face and prattled on his knee, and whether of set purpose or from mere habit, this living likeness of the poet perpetually recalled his august ancestor. Those startling words, "der Grossvater" (my grandfather) again and again rose to his lips, not uttered vainly but with a certain pensive, tempered pride.—"Reminiscences," by M. Betham-Edwards.

## Crome Visits Paris

In the year 1814, after the downfall of Buonaparte, many hundreds of Englishmen flocked to Paris especially to see the art treasures in the Louvre, the spoils which Napoleon had seized during his victorious campaigns. Crome took the opportunity of seeing these masterpieces, and in the autumn set out on his journey accompanied by two friends, J. Freeman and Davis Coppin. They crossed the Channel and set foot on the Continent. A description of his journey onwards and his arrival at the gay city is given in a letter written to his wife. It was printed in The Eastern Daily Express, January 31, 1885, and reads as follows:  
 Paris, October 10th, 1814.

My Dear Wife—After one of the most pleasant journeys of one hundred and seventy miles over one of the most fertile countries I ever saw we arrived in the capital of France. You may imagine how everything struck us with surprise; people of all nations going to and fro—Turks, Jews, etc. I shall not enter into particulars in this my letter, but suffice it to say we are in good lodgings—that in Paris is the one great difficulty. We have been at St. Cloud and Versailles; I cannot describe it on letter. We have seen three palaces the most magnificent in world. I shall not trouble you with a long letter this time as the post goes out in an hour that time will not allow me was I so disposed. This morning I am going to see the object of my journey, that is the Thuileries. I am told here I shall find many English artists. Clover has been copying, but looking, and painting one of his own compositions. Pray let me know how you are going on, giving best respects to all friends. I believe the English may boast of having the start of these foreigners, but a happier race of people there cannot be. I shall make this journey pay. I shall be very careful how I lay out my money. I have seen some shops. They ask treble what they will take, so you may suppose what a set they are. I shall see David tomorrow, and the rest of the artists when I can find time. . . . The crowds in the gay city evidently attracted Crome, as he made a sketch of the Boulevard des Italiens with numerous figures. From it he painted the picture . . . which he contributed to the Norwich Exhibition in the following year. He depicted the scene in brighter colors than was his wont. The same remark applies to the "Fish-market on the Beach at Boulogne" sketched on his return journey, but not produced as a large painting until 1820.  
 After this visit to Paris Crome does not appear to have made any other important tour. He preferred his home life surrounded by his family. The natural scenery of Norfolk, for which he had so much affection, mainly inspired him. He painted, as he said, for "air and space," and took no poetic license with his subjects; he simply represented Nature as he saw her.—"The Norwich School," H. M. Cundall (ed. by Geoffrey Holme).

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth . . . . .	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper . . . . .	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper . . . . .	3.50
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) . . . . .	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) . . . . .	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) . . . . .	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) . . . . .	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION  
 Alternate pages of English and French  
 Cloth . . . . . \$3.50  
 Morocco, pocket edition . . . . . 3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
 Alternate pages of English and German  
 Cloth . . . . . \$3.50  
 Morocco, pocket edition . . . . . 3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE  
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
 PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
 BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
 Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
 Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or its wire service, and to the use of its name and the local news published herein.  
 All rights of reproduction in special dispensation have been secured by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., as Second-Class Matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
 One Year . . . \$5.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50  
 Three Months . . . \$3.50 One Month . . . \$1.00  
 Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.  
 These who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not new on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES  
 EUROPE: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
 WASHINGTON: 921-2 Columbia Building, Washington, D. C.  
 EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
 WESTERN: Suite 1418 McCormick Building, 343 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago.  
 PACIFIC COAST: 215 Gary Street, San Francisco.  
 CANADIAN: 302 Hops Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
 AUSTRALIAN: 140 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.  
 SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES  
 New York City: 21 East 40th St., Chicago: 1436 McCormick Bldg., London City: 921-2 Columbia Bldg., San Francisco: 215 Gary St., Los Angeles: 1107 State Bldg., Toronto: 619 John Street Bldg., London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by  
 THE  
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
 PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
 BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:  
 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE GAZETTE, THE HARMONIC CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HARMONIC CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HARMONIC CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HARMONIC CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The President's Bolivar Speech

READERS of President Harding's speech at the dedication of the Bolivar statue in New York can hardly fail to be struck with its significant reaffirmation of faith in the governmental system of the American republics. In the theory of government here exemplified, the President sees an enduring bond of union for all Americans, North and South. He believes that the democratic ideal, upon which the western republics have developed must serve to illumine the world of international relations, pointing the way out of present troubles into a day of peace and plenty and happiness, "when the first duty of organized society may be to promote the welfare of its members rather than to array itself in power against the threat of its destruction." This conception, like most others of a similarly idealistic nature, looks upon the early separation of the American colonies from the parent European states as having been a necessary precedent to their establishment of the more liberal form of government which has become universal on the western side of the Atlantic. That form of government represented a great advance for civilization. A way could be made for it only by breaking loose from the bondage of older forms, but the revolutions which opened the way to this broader opportunity were really hardly anything else than the marks of evolution. The greater freedom thus obtained for the Americas has been, as President Harding sees it, the main doorway to certain peculiar accomplishments. Notable among these is the great progress which they have made toward judicial and arbitral settlements of international differences. This progress, he well says, has been too little realized. But it means much. It even justifies a purpose to invite present-day civilization to cast aside the staggering burden of armaments. And President Harding acknowledges that purpose to be the purpose of America today.

The President calls attention to an interesting differentiation in the working out of the American theory in the two continents. While the North American colonies revolted against the exasperating assumptions of a reactionary king, those of South America turned against the tyrannies of a vicious despotic, perpetual, and self-perpetuating system. A grinding process, for extracting every particle of wealth that could be taken without destroying the capacity to produce, was what drove South America to fight; whereas North America was distressed by relatively minor impositions, which yet involved the major sort of injustice. When independence came it had differing results, north and south. By it North America demonstrated that the democratic form of government can be made practical for a vast dominion of federated states with indefinitely increasing populations. At the same time, South America, meeting different geographical conditions, was proving that a family of sovereign and independent nations may live together in the same continental area in prosperity and progress. The President's own address, and its occasion, are significant of the approach to a merging of these two great experiments in democratic government, in which each will henceforth be more fully conscious of the other and more definitely imbued with a sense of the other's cooperation.

What the President had to say of the Monroe Doctrine was virtually an affirmation of the broad, and not the narrow, view of it. He sees it not as a cover for selfish exploitation by the United States, but as a bulwark erected by the United States for the defense of the American theory of government, in the other American republics no less than within its own borders. He sees it as a means of preventing any modification of the newer idea, developed in America, by the older, which was inherent in Europe. He feels that the American system has won its vindication by methods that have required a continued independence of the older systems. The power that has been erected in the western world has held aloof from the differences and struggles of European peoples.

Are, then, the Americas to hold themselves aloof? Is a deliberate policy of independence to mean deliberate isolation as well? President Harding will not have it so. He admits that, even in the days of Washington and Bolivar, the Americas were interlocked with the Old World. He declares that they are so interlocked today. While appreciating the necessity of their independence, he will not have it that even independent Americas can be isolated Americas. There is a common interest in civilization on both sides of the Atlantic, and this common interest inevitably brings the two sides more and more closely together. So far, then, as he concedes aloofness for the Americas, it is to be an aloofness from the differences and struggles of European peoples, not aloofness from their culture, their civilization, their humanity. It is only from the old and outworn political systems that the Americas must maintain their separation. For the President does not disclaim the responsibility of the Americas for aiding the true progress of civilization. As the Americas have done in the past, so they must do in the future; they must cast their power into the scale on the side of right in any great moment when the progress of civilization is at stake. The President sees, as his predecessor saw, that the steadfast allegiance of the Americas to their own newer institutions is perhaps the greatest contribution they can make in helping to steady the world and to prove the right of present-day civilization to go on. The great promise of that contribution is that, by the same methods that have measurably succeeded on the western continents, war shall be abrogated for the world.

### Sir Paul Dukes and the Russian Situation

EVERY now and again a ray of light penetrates the darkness of the Russian situation, and the latest of these rays has come through the statements which have been made by Sir Paul Dukes, a British journalist and member

of the secret service, who, of all the higher adventurers coming out of Russia, may be said most certainly to have "seen for himself." Speaking Russian so much like a native that even the Soviet secret service agents could not detect him, he was admitted into the innermost secrets of Bolshevism, not theoretically, like Mr. Wells, for fifteen days, but actually, from the early days of Bolshevik rule.

Sir Paul Dukes, therefore, is certainly entitled to a hearing, and it is particularly interesting to note that, at a time when Mr. Lloyd George has just concluded a trade agreement with Russia, more or less as a sop to British Labor, and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State at Washington, is declaring that such a plan, as far as American business is concerned, would be valueless, Sir Paul Dukes should be urging the conclusion and vigorous exploitation of trade agreements as offering practically the only way of destroying Bolshevism. "By all means let us have an agreement," says Mr. Lloyd George in effect. "When all the barriers have been cleared away and the utmost encouragement offered to Anglo-Russian trade, and yet no trade results, perhaps Labor will be satisfied." Says Mr. Hughes, in a letter on the subject to Mr. Gompers: "Russia does not now possess important quantities of commodities which might be exported. . . . Though there is almost no limit to the amount and variety of commodities urgently needed by Russia, the purchasing power of that country is now at a minimum and the demand must, consequently, remain unsatisfied."

Sir Paul Dukes is evidently of opinion that both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes have largely missed the point. Trade with Russia, in his view, should not, as far as other governments are concerned, be merely a question of permission, but of an active and even an aggressive policy. Trade must be resumed some time; a vigorous effort, he insists, should be made to resume it now, no matter how small and apparently insignificant the beginnings. Lenin is clearly ready to make concessions. These concessions should be seized upon and rendered as irrevocable as it is possible to make them. "It is definitely settled," declared Sir Paul to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in New York, the other day, "that we cannot wage war on Bolshevism; counter-revolutionary wars have been discredited. But if we were to break down the barrier around Russia, and offer every facility for people to go in, we would disarm the Bolshevikist propaganda, which consists in depicting Soviet Russia as a worker's paradise."

As proof that he is right, Sir Paul points to the significant fact that those who know Russia best, and are most eager to upset the Bolshevik régime, agree with him. The new border states are making every effort to renew economic relations, whilst all the great Russian cooperative societies are earnestly working to the same end. He maintains that the world outside has allowed itself to be terrified by Bolshevik propaganda into fearing world revolution, and that this fear is fostered by the present system of isolation. Trade, Sir Paul declares, would let the world into Russia, and, if based on an irrevocable restriction of Lenin to his concessions, would bring about conditions which would free the world wholly from the fear of Bolshevism. After all, Sir Paul may be right.

### The Swiss Farmer and Reform

THE recent decision by the International Labor Office to retain on the agenda for the third international conference, to be held at Geneva next October, the question of the reform of agricultural conditions throughout the world, it may be ventured, find very general commendation. The efforts made by the Swiss Government to prevent discussion of the subject are not easy to understand. No matter what decision the Council might come to on such questions as the forty-eight-hour week, the eight-hour day, and the employment of children, the Swiss people would still be perfectly free to adopt the proposals, or to reject them, as they thought fit. Everything is to be gained and, obviously, nothing to be lost by a free discussion of the whole issue.

The contention of the Swiss Peasants Union, which has been foremost in the struggle against the inclusion of the subject on the Council's agenda, is that under the League of Nations Covenant the Council is only authorized to deal with industrial Labor questions, and that no provision whatever is made for dealing with the question of Labor conditions amongst agriculturists. In an open letter, addressed some time ago to Albert Thomas, the director of the Council, the secretary of the Swiss Peasants Union, Dr. Laur, put forward this view, and argued very plausibly that, all through the articles dealing with the subject in the Covenant, the reference is expressly to "industrial work," and that agricultural work is not once mentioned. He pointed out, moreover, how it is stipulated in the Covenant that every state is to be represented by one employer and one employee only, and then went on to insist that if there had been any thought in the minds of the framers of the Covenant of including agriculture in the purview of the Council, they would have made provision for the representation of agriculture at the conference.

In reply to these contentions, Mr. Thomas said that the action of the Labor Office was called for by treaty stipulations for the improvement of the conditions of Labor everywhere; and that agriculture, not being expressly excepted, ought to benefit by the reforms aimed at by the League, and designed to better the condition of the wage earners.

Not satisfied with this reply, the Peasants Union appealed to the Swiss Government, to request the Labor Office to remove the offending item from the agenda. The Swiss Government complied, and made a formal request for removal, largely on the grounds of the impossibility of legislating internationally on a question which varied so much in all parts of the world. It is this request from the Swiss Government which the Labor Office has recently declined to assent to.

The fact of the matter is that the Swiss Peasants Union, contrary to anything its name would imply, is entirely an employers' union, and the Swiss peasant farmer is convinced that any drastic limitation of the hours of agricultural labor, such as that adumbrated in the Labor

Office's proposals, would be disastrous. All that is, for the moment, clearly beside the point. Whether or not an eight-hours day and a forty-eight hours week is practical in agriculture in any country, or in some countries and not in others, may be doubtful, but the only way to find out is to discuss the question, and that is all that the Labor Office is proposing should be done.

### Graftless Standards of Conduct

SOMEbody has said that a law is simply the setting up of a standard of conduct. So it follows that the increasing demand, in the United States, for laws preventing commercial bribery and tipping means that a standard of conduct with respect to questionable gratuities of this sort is gradually being set up. There are laws of this kind already in a number of the states. Best of all, an anti-bribery law has been proposed in Congress, and has been earnestly supported by representative business men appearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. It would be a commendable thing if a measure of this kind should be promptly enacted into law. For commercial bribery more than most things, federal action seems requisite. Regulation under state laws is necessarily uneven and incomplete. It subjects business activities in states that have anti-bribery laws to a sort of competition with the states where no such laws are operative. Business associations that are nationwide in their scope are earnestly asking for the federal law, because they know that a correction of the evil cannot be really effective until the correction shall be applied in all the states alike.

There are special reasons why the law should be enacted forthwith. Commercial activities are undergoing a readjustment. Lines of business are being extended in new directions. The United States is reaching out for trade abroad, and traders from abroad are seeking to establish, or to reestablish, trade connections in the United States. Germany is one of the nations most eagerly engaging in such undertakings. And already American business men are reporting that special inducements are being offered by German agents, among them bonuses which often take the form of gratuities to the persons with whom business is arranged. Such gratuities, in plain English, are bribes. In spite of all attempts to cover them up with fair-sounding names, or to make them appear to be intrinsic parts of necessary trade procedure, they are nothing else than the price offered for warping a buyer's judgment or inducing him to place his order on the basis of his own personal advantage instead of on the basis of his business knowledge and loyalty to the interests of his employers. Nothing can make such gratuities right. They are wrong from every point of view. They cannot be defended successfully by either business or moral considerations. Business recognizes them, and meets them in a practical way, wherever it finds them. It does its best to get around them. But it does the same with all sorts of sharp practices. Business goes on in spite of these things, not because of them. The best business sentiment yields to them only so long as it cannot find means of protecting itself from them.

A proper anti-bribery law will give decent business men an effective means of protection. They will welcome it. Business will be the better for it. Gratuities and bribes are the tools of the incompetent, the means by which the inferior strive to gain some advantage, however fleeting, over the more worthy. The enactment of a law that shall eliminate bribery from business will, moreover, go far to drive tipping out of all social and personal relationships. Best of all, the setting up of such a standard of conduct as that which shall make petty tipping unpopular will surely do much to make graft everywhere disgraceful. The police captain who levies a personal fee of \$50 to \$500, for protecting a business establishment from window-breakers, is only the natural product of a state of public conscience which accepts petty tipping as the natural and proper method of getting personal service, from such as waiters, porters, or even salesmen and artisans if their services are subject to competitive demand. The man who learns to eke out his wages by tips, while serving as a porter, does not always see any need for refusing a tip merely because he becomes a policeman.

Petty tips are the stepping stones to the civil and political graft that produces the steady corruption and occasional scandals of official life. It is high time that the federal law should set up a standard of conduct with reference to all this sort of thing.

### Adult Education in Wales

ONE of the most interesting problems in Wales, at the present time, is the question of adult education, and this is so largely owing to the fact that, for many years past, Wales has really made a specialty of such education. It was over a century and a half ago that Griffith Jones founded his famous "circulating schools," whilst the equally famous Welsh Sunday schools have been instructing both children and adults for nearly two hundred years. Both institutions were unique in their way. The circulating schools, over 3000 of which, it is calculated, were established between the years 1737 and 1760, were designed, primarily, to teach the people to read and write Welsh, and, from the first, they were remarkably successful. Thousands enrolled themselves as scholars, and the immediate consequence of the movement was the great literary revival of the eighteenth century and the restoration of the Eisteddfod, which had largely lapsed into disuse. Meanwhile the Sunday schools had literally turned the whole country into a school, once a week. At the height of their popularity, at least three-fourths of the entire population attended school on Sundays.

These two movements have accustomed the Welsh people to the idea of adult education in a way which probably finds a parallel in no other country. Until the experiences of the war changed the whole outlook on the matter, by sending thousands of men under military training "back to school again," education was generally regarded as something to be undertaken and completed practically in childhood, with exceptional extensions in the case of a favored few. Of course, the war, here as

in so many other instances, only precipitated a movement already well under way, but it is a remarkable fact that adult education is only now securing in the rest of the United Kingdom a recognition which it has so long enjoyed in Wales.

The chief problem, therefore, before the Welsh educationist is not, as it is so largely elsewhere, that of securing a recognition of the advantages of adult education, but of adapting existing systems to modern needs.

The question has been considerably complicated by the fact that Wales, strange as it may seem, is in the throes of absorbing a large alien population. For years past, the huge coal fields of the south have been attracting miners from all over the country and from abroad, and this has resulted in the establishment of a large industrial community, out of sympathy with national traditions. In this community, during the past decade or so, there has sprung up an entirely different idea of adult education from that entertained throughout the rest of the country. The Central Labor College, founded in the early part of 1917, and supported by the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen, is far apart indeed in its ideals from the Welsh circulating school or the Welsh Sunday school. It confines its activities to the study of economics, industrial history, and the modern working class movement. Its aims are frankly political, and it seeks, first and foremost, to provide means whereby "the workers may be taught the social sciences, free from bias and prejudices of the upper-class conceptions of history and economics."

Narrow and crabbed as such a movement must necessarily be, it is nevertheless in sympathy with the Welsh tradition to this extent, that it is based on a recognition of the value, and even necessity, of some form of adult education. Here is a common meeting ground, and it is more than conceivable that a measure of concession on either side to the demands of the other would render possible that coordination of effort which is so essential if the country is to move forward educationally as a whole. Welsh educationists would seem to be awakening to the necessity of effecting such coordination, and this is a long step toward its achievement.

### Editorial Notes

THE gentlemen who keep arranging for the fall of Mr. Lloyd George have no luck at all. Here is the Coalition candidate securing a majority of 12,857 out of a poll of 16,217, at Bewdley. It was surmised that the flooding of the pits would not go a long way towards helping Labor at the elections. And here is the first indication. The Labor candidate could only poll 1680 votes. Let Labor take the hint.

SO THE Camille Desmoulins table has disappeared from the Café Procope. The Voltaire table under which the great philosopher was wont to tuck his legs, as he discussed the latest play over the way at the Maison Molière remains, and so does the table of the First Consul. But the table of Camille? It is no more. Some time ago the café changed hands, and the new proprietor, noticing a shabby cracked table, utterly unworthy of the patrons to whose coming he was looking, incontinently cast it out—Why? he does not remember. When? he does not know. How? he does not care. Anyway, was it not cracked? Naturally, because Camille, on that July afternoon, when the crowd in the Palais Royal was sweltering in the sun, sprang on the top of it, as the doors of the Café de Foy swung to behind him, his hair streaming back from his face, a pistol in each hand, shouting, "To arms! Let universal Paris, universal France, as with the throat of the whirlwind, sound only: To arms! To arms!" And now they have ejected it, sold it, perhaps even burned it, and all because the improvident Anacreon disfigured it with that historic crack. But perhaps it is not so bad as it seems. There are those who declare that it was a chair that Camille sprang upon, that Sunday afternoon, and not a table at all. So unreliable is history, Cherchez la chaise!

SOPHOMORE and freshman students at Columbia University, in New York City, are evidently at variance on the asserted right of self-determination. The advanced classmen, in an effort to enforce a decree providing strict limitations as to the shade of neckties worn by the younger men, recently kidnapped the most youthful member of the class, a gentleman of twelve years who has won fame as a linguist and who is classed, in the parlance of colleges, as a prodigy. The measure of the sentence imposed has not been disclosed, but it is believed by his fellows that he may have been taken to some place where no language which he understands is spoken. The direction in which he has traveled and his destination can, of course, only be conjectured, but it is safe to infer that he must have gone far from New York.

COMMUTERS on the Long Island, New York, Railroad may, if the company carries out its threat, be asked to have their photographs taken once a month, so that they can be attached to the commutation tickets in order to prevent rides being sold, lent, or given away. However, the company, after mentioning this tremendous scheme, announces further that it "would hesitate to adopt such drastic regulations, but may be forced to do so." One is inclined to believe that a "not" should have been inserted after the word "forced." Long Islanders, like people in other parts of the world, can stand a good deal, but to ask anybody to have his photograph taken once a month, even to help a railroad company to keep its hold on its profits, is rather "piling it on."

RUSSIA is about to get rid of her treasures of art. She is going to sell them abroad for bread, the supply of which has run down very low. Her intention she makes known through a government decree, an instrument similar to that by which she seized the famous paintings and sculptures that adorned her palaces and mansions. The necessity is great. On that ground she may plead justification, but future lovers of art can hardly look back on the Soviet régime with any degree of pleasure when they find they must leave Russia to enjoy the fruits of the country's genius.